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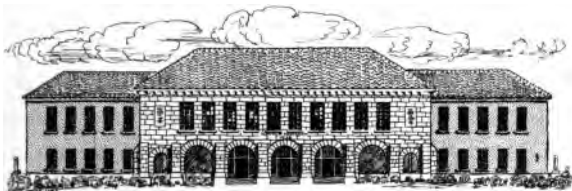
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The Students' Series of Latin Classics

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION

FOR COLLEGE USE

BY

WALTER MILLER

PART I.

BASED UPON LIVY, BOOKS XXI, XXII.

*"Reading maketh a full man, conference a readye man, and writing an
exacte man." — BACON.*



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TO THE
Memory of My Beloved Teacher and Friend

Elisha Jones

This Book is Dedicated in Grateful Remembrance

" . . . propter amorem
Quod te imitari avel " —
Lucretius

PREFACE.

It is coming to be universally acknowledged among teachers both of higher and lower grades that the two parts of our Latin instruction—translating from Latin and into Latin—must become more united; and for this union the classical author in hand must furnish the basis. This method affords the student a definite model of style and expression; it not only gives the desired grammatical drill but also impresses the various words and phrases of his daily reading forcibly upon the learner's mind, and helps him to acquire a feeling for the proper order of words and arrangement of clauses. In this way alone can a really close connection be established between the thoughtful reading of an author and the grammatical exercises which must attend. The pupil must keep the same company in his Latin composition that he has in his Latin reading.

The exercises for oral translation are intended as a part of each day's work, and have been made in the hope of encouraging in our colleges the more general application of this excellent but much neglected means of learning Latin. No small advantage in the use of oral exercises is that thereby the interest in the author himself is freed, to some extent, from a burden of linguistic and syntactical questions. Again, in translating from the Latin, grammatical questions are often hastily dis-

posed of; turn the process around, and the student is obliged to think.

The written exercises are designed for practice in writing continuous narrative, and are intended to be used weekly or at other stated intervals; the corresponding chapters of the author are indicated at the head of the page, and each teacher can adapt his lesson in prose to the amount of reading done. The exercises for Livy, Book XXI, however, have been made fuller than the others.

The words employed are, for the most part, taken directly from the corresponding chapters of the author; all others are either simple and familiar ones or are given in the notes. The constructions required by the exercises, however, are not limited to such as may be found in the corresponding passage of text. All the essential principles of Latin syntax—even the less common ones—are illustrated, and examples of any one of them may be found indifferently any where. The phraseology of the Latin original has been adhered to only so closely as to make possible the writing of the exercises without a dictionary. They can rarely be called a translation of the Latin and they can by no means be copied from the Latin pages. The oral exercises must, in order to fulfill their end, be more nearly like the original.

In the belief that exactness in the use not only of Latin but also of English words is furthered by the study of synonyms, and in the hope of giving a greater impulse to this feature of our Latin instruction, a few of the more important distinctions have been added in the appendix.

PREFACE.

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I wish here to acknowledge my indebtedness to Professor E. M. Pease for invaluable suggestions and criticisms most kindly furnished me in the preparation of this book; for his ever ready counsel in times of difficulty and the scrupulous care with which he has read both manuscript and proof-sheets I wish to express my most hearty thanks. I would also gratefully express my obligation to Mr. E. F. Gay, of Ann Arbor, and to W. E. Waters, Ph.D., of Cincinnati, for their careful examination of my proof-sheets.

W. M.

LEIPZIG, August, 1890.

ABBREVIATIONS.

A. & G.	Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar.
A. & S.	Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.
G.	Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar.
H.	Harkness's Latin Grammar.

ch.	chapter.	mater.	material.
char.	characteristic.	mid.	middle voice.
cl.	clause.	part.	partitive, participle.
exc.	except.	perf.	perfect.
gve.	gerundive.	pos.	positive.
hist.	historical.	sep.	separation.
ind.	indirect, indicative.	w.	with.
loc.	locative.	* refers to the Table of Synonyms.	

A superior figure (e.g. permit¹) put after a word applies to that word alone ; put before a word, applies to two or more immediately following.

All other abbreviations are easily understood, and are the same as those in "Harper's Latin Dictionary."

RULES

TO BE OBSERVED IN PREPARING THESE EXERCISES.

1. **Do not use an English-Latin dictionary at all**; for, in the first place, none is needed; and, in the second, none in existence will give the words required.

2. Let the **text of Livy** furnish the vocabulary.

3. Follow Livy's form of expression *as closely as the English will allow*.

4. Translate **thoughts**, not **words**.

5. **Beware** of translating English words by the Latin words from which they are derived, and *vice versa*. Occasionally the meanings *may* coincide, but in a large majority of cases our English words are derived from the Low Latin, in which the original meanings had for the most part disappeared, — e.g. *honestus* can never be rendered by honest, or honest by *honestus*; neither can superb = *superbus*, etc.

6. "Avoid the repetition of proper names *as much as possible*, and of general expressions representing persons, like 'the Roman,' 'the consul,' 'the dictator,' etc. Use pronouns instead; if they do not seem to refer easily and naturally, be sure that the thought is not arranged in Roman fashion and try it again." — *Preble and Parker's Latin Writing*, p. 27.

7. Observe the arrangement of the grammatical references: Attention is called only to such parts of the same article in the grammar as are followed by a mark of punctuation; e.g. H. 419, III, 2, 2), means — consult the whole of the main article, the whole of section III, of paragraph 2, and of the subdivision 2), while, in H. 419 III 2 2), only the last division, 2), is referred to.

EXERCISES FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

BOOK XXI.

CHAPTER I.

Permit¹ me to say, by way of introduction, that I am 1
now going to write about the most famous war of all
times ; and I call it so, for² no other³ warring nations 2
ever had so great resources or power* or strength* or
mutual hatred* as Rome⁴ and Carthage⁴ at this time.
And Hannibal, under whose leadership⁵ the Carthagin- 3
ians carried on war with the Roman people, hated Rome
most of all. When he was a little boy not more than 4
nine years old, as the story goes, he coaxed his father⁷ to
take him along to the war. The father promised* to 5

* refers to Synonyms.

the corresp. Lat. idiom, it must
never be omitted in Eng.

¹ What mood ?

⁴ The name of a city or coun-
try should be rendered in Lat.
by that of the people, when a
quality or action of the *inhabi-*
tants is spoken of.

² *and I call it so, for* — in Lat.
all this is implied in the word
namque ; this usually begins a
new sentence.

³ Notice that in such a con-
nection *other* must not be trans-
lated into Lat. ; in translating

⁵ Abl. abs.

⁶ Render by one word.

⁷ Ind. obj.

do so, but first took¹ him to the altar where he was sacrificing and¹ made him swear eternal* enmity to Rome.

1 Nine years² later Hamilcar died a ³premature death.

2 Between father and son, Hasdrubal, the former's⁴ son-in-law, was made¹ commander-in-chief of the armies* in Spain; and¹ he accomplished almost* more by his gentleness and wisdom than his father-in-law had by ⁵force* of arms.

3 After his death in 221 B.C.⁶ there was no doubt that Hannibal would succeed to his father's position, to which the soldiers' vote had already elected* him.

4 Although the opposing party* refused all consent, nevertheless the majority ¹prevailed and Hannibal was sent to Spain, where he at once won the affections of the entire* army.

5 And* now, ⁷for fear some⁸ accident might cut short ⁹his career also, he decided not to defer for a moment a scheme¹⁰ for rousing the ¹¹Romans to arms; ¹²and this he proceeded to do by making war upon their allies.

6 In the ¹³early spring he met the allied forces* not far

¹ English prefers co-ord., Lat. subordination; subordinate in this case by means of a part., — thus: him taken to the altar, H. made swear, etc.

² Degree of diff.

³ Most easily rendered by an adv.

⁴ What pron.? See A. & G. 102 b: A. & S. 181 (4): G. 292, Rem. 1: H. 450, 2.

⁵ Hendiadys; see Gram.

⁶ Employ the Roman method of reckoning time.

⁷ for fear: *ne*.

⁸ What pron.? See A. & G. 105 d: A. & S. 456, a: G. 302: H. 455, 1.

⁹ *I.e.* himself.

¹⁰ *consilium*.

¹¹ Lat. idiom: Roman arms.

¹² Subordinate by means of a rel. cl.

¹³ *I.e.* in the first spring.

from the river Tagus; but,* refusing battle, he with- 1
drew to the other* side of the stream and threw up his
ramparts only so far from the bank as to leave room
to 'attack* the enemy 'as they crossed. They, relying 2
on their numbers,³ plunged fiercely into the river,
which they thought was the only thing⁴ between them-
selves and victory; but it was not an equal combat, for 3
most of them were slain, and the rest* were either*
swept away by the eddying current or scattered in
flight.

In the consulship of Publius Scipio and Tiberius 4
Longus, 219 B.C., the senate voted 'to send ambassa-
dors to investigate⁶ the condition of their allies in
Spain and, if they thought it 'worth while, to submit
the resolution of the senate to Hannibal and warn him
to keep his hands off Saguntum. And when, 'sooner 5
than any one expected, news came that Saguntum was
already besieged, a second motion⁹ prevailed to demand
the surrender of the general's person,¹⁰ if he did not

¹ Gve. constr.; see A. & G. 300: A. & S. 551: G. 428; 433: H. 544, 1; 542 III.

² Crossing; see A. & G. 292: A. & S. 547: G. 668: H. 549, 1.

³ Abl. means; the radical meaning of the participial *fretus* is "propped up by"; cf. Skt. *√dhar* = support, hold up; Gk. *θῆρος* = support, seat; *θῆρος* = support for the feet, bench; and Lat. *frenum*.

⁴ Omit in transl.; see also p. 27, note 2.

⁵ The Lat. prefers the pass.

⁶ In how many ways can this be rendered? A. & G. 318, (1)-(8): A. & S. 556, (1)-(8), a: G. 544 Rem. 2, 1)-(4): H. 546 4, 1)-(3).

⁷ *digna causa* or *dignum quod fieret* . . .

⁸ *I.e.* sooner than the hope of all.

⁹ *sententia*.

¹⁰ *ipse*.

cease operations, as a ¹penalty for having disturbed the peace.

- 1 Meantime Hannibal had been besieging² the city with the greatest energy; he had surrounded it with his engines, and battering-rams were being plied against
- 2 the walls. The ³people in the town all bravely resisted his attacks and often even made sallies as far as the enemy's advance-guards, ⁴and in one of these skirmishes Hannibal was severely wounded in the thigh.
- 3 For a few days⁵ there was cessation of hostilities while the general's wound was healing⁶ and then ^{*}the
- 4 war began ^{*}anew the⁷ more fiercely. ⁸When a long stretch of wall with three towers in succession had been battered down with the engines, ⁹as if the fortifications had protected both ^{*}armies alike both sides
- 5 attempted ^{*}to rush through the breach.¹⁰ Here they fought¹¹ with varying success; and the conflict was so ^{*}doubtful that the Carthaginians felt that they were ¹²as good as conquered because they had not won¹³ the victory, while the Saguntines rejoiced¹⁴ because they had succeeded beyond all hope.

¹ *I.e.* penalty of the disturbed peace. What kind of gen.? 328: A. & S. 503: G. 574: H. 519 II 2.

² What tense expresses continued action? Why not *plup*?

³ *oppidani*, or *quidquid hominum in oppido erat*; not *homines in oppido*, and still less *populus in oppido*.

⁴ Avoid co-ord. by means of a rel. cl.

⁵ See p. 11, note 6.

⁶ What mood? See A. & G.

⁷ Do not omit from the Lat.

⁸ Abl. abs.; or, *cum* with what mood?

⁹ A conditional clause of comparison.

¹⁰ Abl. route. See p. 7, note 11.

¹¹ Use the impersonal construction.

¹² *pro*.

¹³ What mood, and why?

¹⁴ Abl. abs.

At this crisis Hannibal heard that ¹ambassadors from 1
Rome had arrived, ²and sent a messenger to meet them
and say* that he had no time to listen to their com-
plaints*. And so, ³refused a hearing, they went at 2
once to Carthage, where Hanno with great eloquence
made a long speech* against Hannibal, which the
other party* insisted was more bitter than the denun-
ciations⁴ of the Roman ambassador.

While the Romans were wasting⁵ their time in dis- 3
cussing the situation,⁶ the Carthaginian general⁷ was
firing the courage of his men, now with fear* of failure
and again with hope of plunder; and the Saguntines 4
were rebuilding the wall of which their city had been
bared, and, when all hope here was lost, they kept
building walls one inside the other, so that the city
grew smaller and smaller day by day.

Although Hannibal now went away for a while, the 5
siege was not neglected, for Maharbal conducted the
campaign⁸ so* vigorously that no one⁹ felt the gen-
eral's absence; ¹⁰and, when he did return, nothing pre-
vented his leading the army straight¹¹ through the city
to the citadel.

Nevertheless, some on both sides had a little hope 6

¹ *I.e.* Roman ambassadors.

² Render this by a rel. clause.

³ *non admissi.*

⁴ *crimina.*

⁵ What tense? A. & G. 328
a: A. & S. 502, a: G. 572: H.
467, 4.

⁶ *res.*

⁷ *General* may be omitted in
translating.

⁸ See p. 21, note 1.

⁹ *nemo* or *nullus*?

¹⁰ *And when he did return, etc.:*
render by a rel. cl.; *return* will
then be expressed in Lat. by a
part. agreeing w. the rel. pron.

¹¹ *rectâ*; *via* being understood;
see A. & G. 258 g: A. & S. 407
c: G. 387: H. 420, 3).

- 1 of peace. A soldier of Hannibal's, without the latter's knowledge,¹ went to the Saguntine general's headquarters² and delivered a long speech³ in which he told* them that they would do well not to consider as lost what they should give up, but to count what should be left them as so much gain, for everything belonged to
 2 the victor; their town was his, but Hannibal would generously give them a place to build a new town.
 3 "Suffer all this," he said in closing,⁴ "although it is bitter and hard, rather than allow* yourselves to be butchered and your wives and innocent children* to be dragged away into slavery."
 4 He gave them good counsel, but, as often happens,*
 5 without winning⁵ any one over to his side. Before an answer was given,⁶ even while he was yet speaking,* Hannibal issued an order* to his soldiers to make an assault over the ruins of a tower that had just fallen,
 6 and to put all the adult males to the sword. Whoever was spared became the booty of the soldiers.
 7 When the news of the fall of Saguntum came, the fathers were seized with sorrow for the loss of their allies and with shame for having neglected them.
 8 They saw at once that they would have to wage war
 9 soon* before the very⁷ walls of Rome. They trembled for the existence of the state as if the enemy were

¹ Abl. abs.; for *latter*, see
 refs. to p. 4, note 4.

² *praetorium*.

³ *longam orationem habuit*.

⁴ *perorans*.

⁵ *without winning*: an English idiom; in Latin, *neque tamen* with a finite verb.

⁶ What mood should follow *priusquam*? See A. & G. 327; 325: A. & S. 505, a: G. 579: H. 520 I 2, II.

⁷ *I.e.* of their allies lost.*

⁸ *ipse*.

⁹ The *existence of the state* was to a Roman *summa rerum*.

already at the gates. ¹And they had reason to be afraid, ¹ for the Carthaginians were an army* of veterans, whose arms had been exercised in a most severe campaign² of twenty-three years and always victorious. The Roman army, ³on the other hand, had never been ² so unfit for war as now.

The question was submitted to the people* whether ³ they wished and ordered that a second embassy be sent to find out whether Hannibal had laid siege to Saguntum of his own accord; but* if, ⁴as every one expected, ⁴ they discovered⁵ that it had been done at the instance of the state, they were to declare* war upon that old* enemy of the Roman people.

After debating⁶ a long time as to whether the allies ⁵ of Rome had been attacked in violation⁷ of the old treaty, in which, however, no ⁸provision had been made for Saguntum, and whether the Carthaginians ought not ⁶ to be bound by the treaty of Hasdrubal, made⁹ without their knowledge or consent and never ratified¹⁰ by the people, war was formally declared. All were tired of ⁷ the endless dispute.¹¹

The Romans then* turned to the Spanish and Gallic ⁸ tribes to win them to their alliance or at least* to ask* them to refuse the Carthaginian the right of

¹ See p. 3, note 2.

² See p. 21, note 1.

³ *autem*.

⁴ *I.e.* in Lat. idiom, in the expectation of all.

⁵ *reperire*.

⁶ What mood and tense in Lat.?

⁷ Abl. manner.

⁸ In how many ways has Liv. expressed this idea?

⁹ to make a treaty: *foedus icere*.

¹⁰ to ratify a treaty: *foedus sciscere*.

¹¹ Gen. cause; A. & G. 221 b: A. & S. 364 (2): G. 376: H. 409, III.

way through their territory, 'if he tried to invade
 1 Italy. "But," they answered, "do you think we shall
 be so* foolish as to turn the war upon ourselves, in-
 stead of allowing it to pass over into Italy, and offer
 our fields to be devastated 'instead of other people's*?"

2 'After the capture of Saguntum, Hannibal gave leave
 of absence to all his soldiers who wished* to visit their
 3 people⁴; for inasmuch as the campaign⁵ was, with the
 favor of the gods, to be transferred to a foreign land,
 it was uncertain when they would see their homes
 again.*

[Turn Hannibal's vision (ch. XXII) into direct discourse and
 commit to memory.]

4 Hannibal broke up camp⁶ in the early spring and
 began the passage of the Pyrenees, promising* the
 Gallic tribes not to draw the sword before he came to
 5 Italy; for he had come as a friend and not as an en-
 emy of Gaul, and he 'was always glad to receive their
 petty kings as his guests.

6 Won by his bribes, many Gallic races deserted from
 7 the Romans; they even besieged the Roman ambassa-
 8 dors at Mutina.⁸ But as they were unskilled⁹ in the
 art of storming cities, it was a mere blockade, which
 effected no more than ¹⁰loss of time to the ¹¹inhabitants

¹ The whole clause is fully
 expressed in Lat. by the pres.
 part. See A. & G. 276 b; 292:
 A. & S. 464; 547: G. 218 Rem.
 2; 670: H. 487 6; 549, 2.

² *I.e.* rather than.

³ Abl. abs.

⁴ Omit.

⁵ See p. 21, note 1.

⁶ *to break up camp: castra
 movere.*

⁷ *I.e.* he glad always received.
 What tense?

⁸ Loc.

⁹ *rudis.*

¹⁰ *mora.*

¹¹ *oppidani.* See p. 6, note 3.

of the town; they also caused the destruction of a straggling army,* which came under Lucius Manlius to rescue the beleaguered triumvirs.

When Hannibal arrived at the Rhone, he found* 1 the further bank occupied by armed natives. While 2 the soldiers were making themselves¹ dug-outs from single trees, with which to transport their belongings¹, the enemy ²on the opposite bank ³tried to scare them away. But Hanno, marching a day's journey up the 3 river⁴ to a place where it flowed around a small island, crossed as soon as he could, and though⁵ eager to hasten on, gave his wearied men a day's⁶ rest.* On the fol- 4 lowing* day Hannibal, seeing the smoke⁷-signal given⁸ by his friend, gave the order* for crossing; and while 5 ⁹they were engaged in furious conflict on the bank, Hanno had taken the enemy's camp and was pressing upon them from behind; thus the victory was sure.*

Hereupon five hundred Numidian horse were sent to 6 reconnoitre the Roman camp; but they fell in with a 7 troop of cavalry that Scipio had sent to find out what the enemy intended to do. After a short but bloody* 8 battle, the Carthaginians were put to flight, and both* parties returned, each to its own general¹⁰.

¹ Omit in translating.

² *ex adversa ripa*.

³ What tense? See A. & G. 277 c: A. & S. 464: G. 224: H. 489 1.

⁴ Abl. route; see p. 7, note 11.

⁵ The concession is fully expressed in Lat. by the adj. alone.

⁶ Gen. duration of time (the acc. is used w. vbs. only); see

A. & G. 215 b: A. & S. 423 a; 358 (6) a: G. 364 Rem.: H. 396 V.

⁷ Gen. mater.

⁸ *to give a signal: signum edere.*

⁹ *pugnabatur.*

¹⁰ Avoid the hypallage used by Liv.; see A. & G. 385: A. & S. 659 (15): H. 636, IV, 2.

1 Scipio was by no means afraid* as long as Hannibal
 2 was¹ on the further side of the Rhone; his first anxiety came when the victorious troops* returned² and he heard³ that Hannibal was about to cross the Alps;
 3 nevertheless he remained idle⁴ until his foe had broken up camp⁵ and left⁶ the level⁶ country.

[Scarcely a better Latin exercise can anywhere be found than that of turning Hannibal's speech (ch. XXX) into direct discourse and committing it to memory. It is therefore strongly recommended to every class in Livy.]

4 In a country ⁷at the foot of the Alps, to which the name "Island" had been given, dwelt* a tribe ⁸by no means inferior to any Gallic nation in bravery and
 5 in wealth. ⁹As Hannibal was made arbiter between two brothers who were quarreling for possession of the throne,* he gave it to the elder, not because he thought¹⁰ it more just, but* because he knew¹¹ that this was the wish of the senate and the chiefs, whose good will he did not wish to lose* before he had received¹² from them supplies of everything necessary for effecting the passage of the Alps.

¹ Time and cause; A. & G.

⁷ *sub.*

328 a, note, Rem.: A. & S. 502,
 d: G. 574, Rem.: H. 519, 2,
 note 1.

⁸ How many words has Liv.
 for *by no means*?

⁹ *H. . . . factus.*

² Abl. abs.

¹⁰ Mood in denying cause; A.
 & G. 321 Rem.: A. & S. 521: G.
 541 Rem. 1: H. 516 II 2.

³ Time and cause; A. & S.
 509, (3), (4): G. 586, Rem.

⁴ *segnis, iners, deses, ignavus.*

¹¹ The Lat. part. often abridges
 a cl. of cause; see A. & G. 292:
 A. & S. 547: G. 667; 669: H.
 549, 1.

⁵ What mood? See Madvig,
 360, (a), (b): A. & S. 503, a:
 (less clearly, A. & G. 328: G.
 574: H. 519, II, 1, 2).

¹² Subj. or indic.? See p. 8,
 note 6.

⁶ *campestris.*

These mountains are notorious¹ for their cold; their height, with the eternal* snows almost mingled with the skies themselves, can hardly² be exaggerated; men and beasts, animate and inanimate things—everything is stiff with frost and pinched³ with cold.

In one⁴ of the narrowest passes* of the mountains Hannibal nearly lost his life; and there is no doubt that the mountaineers would have brought⁵ destruction upon his whole* army* if night had not put an end to the confusion. ⁶Even as it was, Hannibal had to pass one night without his baggage and was in danger of having led his army safely through in vain, if it were to be deprived⁸ of all its supplies. The mountaineers were used to running down across the rocks through by-paths and no paths alike, and ⁹kept harassing his lines whenever the nature of the passes* gave¹⁰ them an opportunity.

On the ninth day they had reached the height of the pass, and now¹¹ the way was down hill, but nevertheless much more difficult than the ascent had been; for the Alps on the Italian side are steeper, and the soldiers

¹ *infamis*.

² *haud facile* or *vix*.

³ *torridus*.

⁴ Use of the pl. of *unus*: see A. & G. 94 a: A. & S. 161: G. 95 Rem. 2: H. 175 note 1.

⁵ What tense? Perf. as depending on a primary tense, or plup. as conclus. of a cond. contrary to fact?

⁶ *tunc quoque*.

⁷ Subj. introduced by *ne*.

⁸ *If it were to be deprived*: the circumstantial part. in Lat. often abridges a cond. cl.; see A. & G. 292; 310, a: A. & S. 547: G. 670: H. 549, 2.

⁹ Impf. of repeated action. See A. & G. 277, Rem.: A. & S. 464: G. 222: H. 469, II.

¹⁰ Genl. cond., past time; see A. & G. 309, b, d: A. & S. 477 d, 2.

¹¹ *inde* or *deinde*.

could scarcely keep themselves from falling on the slippery ice. Sometimes they even had to let themselves down by bushes and roots with their hands.

In one place, on account* of a land-slide, they had to cut a road through solid rock. To do this, they cut down huge trees and made a great fire upon the place, and when the rock was red-hot, they softened it by pouring on vinegar, and easily dug it away. They spent four days in making the slopes over³ it easy⁴ enough not only for men,* but also for elephants to descend.

The Alps were crossed in fifteen days; and descending into the valley, Hannibal would have won all those who dwelt by the Po to his alliance, if the consul's sudden arrival in Italy had not put down even the beginnings of insurrection, so that they did not dare assist either side. Scipio had hastened to the Po to meet the enemy⁵ as he descended from the mountains; but once more he came too late.*

Before he put⁶ his army in battle array, Scipio delivered a speech* before a mass-meeting* of the soldiers. In it he asked* what sort of an enemy they had to fight, and declared* that they were mere shades of men, frost-bitten, bruised and lamed among the rocky Alps. 'He was afraid,'* he said,* 'that when the war

¹ Pass. periphrast. conj.

² I.e. in Lat. idiom, made a fire of huge trees cut down, and softened the red-hot rock with vinegar poured on.

³ per.

⁴ make . . . easy: *mollire*.

⁵ *those who dwelt*: transl. by one noun.

⁶ Pres. part.

⁷ I.e. a second time; see Syn., s.v. Again.

⁸ Subj. or indic.? See p. 8, note 6.

was over, it would seem that the Alps, not they, had conquered Hannibal. He would be pleased to learn 1 whether the land of Carthage had at length produced different men,* or whether they were still the same that the Romans had let go from Eryx twenty years ago, valued at eighty cents¹ a head.² He counted Hanni- 2 bal's refusal to fight as a victory, and bade them fight with bitterness and anger because these, their slaves, had dared ³without provocation to take up arms against their conquerors.'

Hannibal also* made a speech, but of very different 3 nature from that of his opponent. He told his men 4 that they were shut in by two seas, ⁴one on the right hand and one on the left, and here they must make their stand either* to conquer or to die. He reminded 5 them that they were veterans while the enemy was only an army of raw recruits with whom their general was so little acquainted* that, ⁵if the flags should be removed,⁶ he could not recognize⁷ his own army. He 6 promised that all the booty of the city, ⁵if they captured it, should belong to them⁸; and whatever the 7 Romans possessed,⁹ won during so many years of con-

¹ Use the Roman equivalent, counting the sesterce as five cents.

² Expressed in the distrib. num. adj.; A. & G. 95, a: A. & S. 157 (3); 158; 161: G. 95, Rem. 2; 310: H. 172 3; 174, 2, 1).

³ *ultra*.

⁴ This whole clause is expressed in Lat. by two adjs.

connected by a conjunction; see A. & G. 258 f; 1, 2: A. & S. 426 c: G. 386: H. 425 II 2.

⁵ For the circumstantial part. denoting cond., see p. 13, note 8.

⁶ Abl. abs.

⁷ *cognoscere*.

⁸ Pred. gen. poss.

⁹ Genl. cond.; see p. 13, note 10.

quest¹ and heaped up in the treasuries of Rome — all
 1 that wealth, owners and all, should be theirs.² Neither
 should they doubt that the victory would be an easy
 2 one. "For that army," said he, "will be victorious,
 which is most (firmly) convinced³ that contempt of
 death is the sharpest weapon the gods have given man *
 3 for conquering." "After giving these words of exhorta-
 4 tion, "both sides prepared⁴ for battle. The Romans
 advanced across the Ticinus, and Hannibal recalled
 Maharbal, whom he had sent 'with orders to plunder
 the allies of Rome, but to spare the Gauls as much as
 5 possible. As for promised rewards, he was willing to
 give lands wherever they chose or * money without
 6 measure; for "in one or at most two battles they hoped
 to be in possession of the eternal * city and all its
 wealth.

7 "A battle was fought. The Romans were defeated.
 8 Their consul was wounded and would have been slain if
 it had not been for the intervention of his youthful son,
 who afterwards won the glory of "finishing * the war.

9 The night following * they broke up camp, crossed
 the Po, and arrived at Placentia before Mago and the
 10 cavalry sent ¹⁰in pursuit could¹¹ reach the Po. Scipio,
 although still weak from his wound, which had been

¹ *I.e.* won . . . by arms.

² *Pred. gen. possess.*

³ *I.e.* to whom it is most fixed
in the mind.

⁴ *Abl. abs.*

⁵ *An adv. in Lat.*

⁶ *Impers. constr.; see A. &*
G. 146 d: A. & S. 318, (3), a:

G. 199, Rem. 1: H. 195 II 1;
301, 1.

⁷ *Perf. pass. part.*

⁸ *Cf. ch. XXXV, 9.*

⁹ *I.e. of the war finished.*

¹⁰ *Gve. constr.*

¹¹ *What mood? See p. 8,*
note 8.

much irritated by the march, hurried on toward Rome¹ and fortified a camp near the river Trebia.

Hannibal was ²not more rejoiced at his success ³so far than² troubled at the scarcity of provisions, which was becoming greater every day. And so he bribed ² the ⁴officer in charge of the great Roman granaries at Clastidium to open the gates to him, and from this town he received plenty of supplies.

Meanwhile action had begun about Sicily also. Three ³ hostile* ships were driven by the current into the ⁴ Straits of Messina⁵; at sight of them King Hiero of ⁵ Syracuse sent several vessels to capture them. It ⁶ was the special object of the fleet to which they belonged to occupy Lilybæum. The prætor Æmilius ⁷ issued an order* to the allied marines to bring ten days' provisions down to the sea, so that, when the Carthaginian fleet came,⁶ they might ⁷lose no time in embarking. The enemy approached, and ⁸after spending the night in preparing for battle, withdrew again* into the open sea; but they were all surrounded and ⁹ captured except seven.

⁸When Hiero had promised* to be an ally to Rome ¹⁰ ⁹in his old age as he had been when a young man in the first¹⁰ Punic* war, Sempronius ¹¹left a strong garrison in

¹ How is place toward which expressed? See A. & G. 258 b Note 2: A. & S. 427: G. 410 Rem. 3-5: H. 380.

² *not more . . . than: quantum . . . tantum.*

³ *adhuc.*

⁴ *præfectus.*

⁵ The modern name; what is the ancient?

⁶ What mood and tense? Why?

⁷ *I.e.* not make delay.

⁸ Abl. abs.

⁹ *I.e.* as an old man; apposition.

¹⁰ Why not *primus*? See Syn.

Sicily and crossed over to Italy to help keep the enemy out of Latium.¹

- 1 Both sides sought for the favor of the Gauls: Hannibal ordered his Numidians to help them plunder;
- 2 Sempronius sent his cavalry across the Trebia, who, in union with ²some of the Gauls, drove the others *
- 4 in confusion³ back to camp. The victorious consul was transported with joy* that he had succeeded with
- 5 the cavalry, where his colleague had failed; he was⁴ hot and impetuous by nature, and⁴ made only the⁵
- 6 more so by his victorious fight with a band of marauders. "Shall we wait⁷ and grow old* with a sick man," he exclaimed one day, "sick at heart* more
- 7 than in body? And shall we allow⁷ Hannibal to devastate all the land between the Po and our walls?"
- 8 Hannibal too was anxious not to let this opportunity for action slip; for the⁵ farther the Gauls were led from home, the⁵ less eagerly they would follow him, unless led on by hope of spoil.
- 10 The battle was begun* ⁸in the early morning by the Numidians' crossing the Trebia and riding up to the
- 11 enemy's gates¹⁰ to provoke them to combat. Sempronius, eager for battle¹¹ and sure of success, was easily induced to pursue the retreating cavalry even through

¹ Abl. sep.

² *some of: quidam.*

³ *fusos.*

⁴ Omit in transl.

⁵ Abl. degr. of diff.; see Gram.

⁶ Repeat the adj. in the comp. degree.

⁷ Rhetorical quest.; see A. &

G. 268: A. & S. 475, a: G. 468: H. 486 II.

⁸ *segnius.*

⁹ *prima luce.*

¹⁰ Dat. w. cpds.

¹¹ Gen. w. adjs.; see A. & G. 218, a, b: A. & S. 359-360: G. 373: H. 399, I, 1.

the freezing water of the river. ¹With every step as 1
they advanced, the intensity² of the cold increased.
The men were numbed with cold, tired and hungry,³ 2
⁴for they had eaten nothing that morning, and they
were no match for the Carthaginians,* who had built
fires⁴ and breakfasted, and limbered their joints with
oil. Still they ⁵might have resisted a while if the 3
Numidians, issuing from their ambushade behind a
bank overgrown with marsh-grass and underbrush,
had not created a panic in the rear ⁶as well. Shut in 4
on all sides, they ⁷tried to fight in every direction;
when they could do no more,* because they could not 5
see for the rain driving⁸ into their eyes, they cut their
way through the middle ranks,⁹ where the way seemed
most open, and went straight¹⁰ to Placentia.

⁴After spending the winter in rest* and in plunder- 6
ing the markets of the Romans, at the first signs of
spring the Carthaginians began* the passage of the
Apennines, almost more* difficult to cross¹¹ than the
Alps themselves; the wind blew so* hard that it took 7
their breath away, and it was impossible to march
against it; neither did it permit* them to stop and pitch 8

¹ *with every step as: quidquid.*

² *vis.*

³ *jejunus.*

⁴ *Abl. abs.*

⁵ *Lat. idiom: would have been able to resist.*

⁶ *quoque.*

⁷ *What tense expresses attempted action? See A. & G.*

277 c: A. & S. 464: G. 224: H. 469 II 1.

⁸ *An exceptional case, where the Engl. part. must be rendered by a rel. cl. in Lat. For the expression cf. ch. LVIII, 3.*

⁹ *Cf. ch. XXVIII, 4.*

¹⁰ *Abl. route; see p. 7, note 11.*

¹¹ *Sup. in -u; see Gram.*

1 camp; for when they tried¹* to unfold the tents and set them up, the wind ²would tear them to pieces or carry them away.

2 ³As he descended again* from the mountains, Sempronius met him a second time, and ⁴a battle was fought with varying fortune* and about equal loss.⁵ If night had not closed the conflict, history* would have recorded⁶ very few battles more bloody than this one or* more noted for loss on either side.⁷

4 While this was going on in Italy, Scipio had sailed around Spain⁸ and⁹ brought everything as far as the Ebro under Roman sway. Hanno could therefore put off battle no longer, ¹⁰for of course he knew* that he had to oppose the Roman¹¹ before everything was lost, if he hoped ever to regain¹² his province for Carthage.¹³

6 Scipio took him prisoner¹⁴ and¹⁵ all his command¹⁶; he drove his other enemy across the Ebro and spent¹⁷ the

¹ Genl. cond.; see p. 13, note 10.

² What tense expresses customary or repeated action in past time?

³ *I.e.* him descending.

⁴ See p. 16, note 6.

⁵ *jactura*.

⁶ *I.e.* have given to memory.

⁷ Obj. gen. in Lat.

⁸ Dir. obj. of vb. compounded with a prep.; see Gram.

⁹ Subordinate by making sailed a perf. pass. part.

¹⁰ *for of course he: quippe qui.*

¹¹ Never make the ind. obj. of an act. vb. the subj. of the same vb. in the pass.; see A. & G. 230: A. & S. 387: G. 208: H. 384, I, II 5.

¹² *reciperare*.

¹³ Dat. interest; see A. & G. 235, note: A. & S. 381: G. 350: H. 384 II 1, 2).

¹⁴ Omit.

¹⁵ *cum*.

¹⁶ *manus; copiae*.

¹⁷ *consumere; abuti; tribuere*.

rest of the campaign¹ in subduing* insurrections in his province.

During the next* winter Rome was filled* with por- 1
tents²—it rained stones, a wolf stole a sentinel's sword,
and so forth. ³When these had been averted with sac- 2
rifices and vows, ³the elections were held, and Flaminius
was chosen consul. He had 'incurred the hatred* of 3
the fathers by championing the following* law: "No 4
senator or senator's son shall own a vessel of more*
than seven tons burden," because every sort of specu-
lation was⁵ unbecoming to a senator. Fearing* their 5
wrath, he went off secretly, like a thief, to enter upon
his consulship at Ariminum, ⁶to put on his robe of
office in a country inn rather than in the presence of
the immortal gods of Rome.

¹ The only way of rendering
in Lat. this common Engl. term
is either 1) *bellum*, 2) *stipendium*
(really, "pay," but by meton.
"that for which yearly pay is
received"), 3) *militia*, the ser-
vice of the soldiers, or 4)
aestas, the summer-time, during
which alone the ancients car-
ried on war; the year's oper-
ations.

² Gen. or abl. of fullness
(plenty)? See A. & G. 223, note;
248 c 2, Rem. : A. & S. 359 (2);
360; 409, a : G. 373, Rems. 1,
2, 6; 389, Rems. 1, 3 : H. p. 210

ft. note 3; 410 V 1; 421 II,
note 1.

³ Abl. abs.

⁴ *incur hatred* : *patrum in odi-
um incurrere*; *odium subire* or
suscipere; *patribus in odium ve-
nire*; *odium in se convertere*; *apud
patres in odio esse coepisse*; *patri-
bus odio esse coepisse*.

⁵ Subj. or indic.? A. & G.
321 : A. & S. 519 : G. 539-541 :
H. 516, I, II.

⁶ Use the fut. part.; see A. &
G. 293 b 2; 318, (7) : A. & S.
545 a; 556 (6) : G. 544 Rem. 2,
4; 673, 3 : H. 549 3.

BOOK XXII.

1 As spring approached,¹ the treachery of the Gauls
 2 ²caused Hannibal to leave* his winter-quarters rather
 3 early. At about the same time the Roman consul was
 4 busy sacrificing full-grown victims³ to appease the anger
 5 of the gods, for many new* omens had been reported.¹
 6 Hannibal at once started for Arretium by the shortest
 7 road, to meet the other* consul there. But his Gauls⁴
 8 were more than usually tired of the long march⁵; in-
 9 stead of finding* booty in conquered Rome, some dis-
 10 persed and were lost, others died in the swamps, for
 11 they could not get out if once* they were stuck in the
 12 deep* and awful⁶ mud.

13 When at last they left* the swamps, the Cartha-
 14 ginians made ready to ⁷lay waste one of the most fer-
 15 tile sections of Italy, and thus provoke Flaminius,
 16 already rash enough and fearless of ⁸gods and men.
 17 Even two most dreadful omens failed⁹ to teach this
 18 man what was pleasing to the gods or expedient for
 19 himself to know.* For although his horse fell and
 20 threw him as soon as he tried to mount, and the en-
 21 sign could not pluck up the standards, though he tried¹⁰

¹ Abl. abs.² Cf. XXI, xxxix, 3.³ Abl. means; see Gram.⁴ What case?⁵ Gen. cause; see A. & G.221 b: A. & S. 364 (2): G.
376: H. 409, III.⁶ *foedus*.⁷ Abl. gve., because this co-
ord. clause is really the *means*
to the second part; accordingly,
'and thus' will fall out in the
transl.⁸ Gen.; see A. & G. 218, b:
A. & S. 361: G. 374: H. 399, II.⁹ *non satis*.¹⁰ Pres. part.

with all his might, still he gave the order* for battle. Accordingly they began to advance; without any pre- 1
vious examination of the roads, they followed Hanni-
bal into the plain between Lake Trasumennus and the
mountains, a place created,¹ as it were, on purpose for
an ambuscade. Here the enemy had stationed his 2
forces* out of sight, in such a way that before the
Romans could ²arm themselves for battle they were
completely surrounded and ³thrown into confusion.

Shut in on the right by the lake, on the left by the 3
mountains, in front and rear by the enemy, some saw
their only hope of safety in swimming across the lake,
others* in breaking through the ranks in front. But 4
so far were they from ⁴saving themselves, that most
of them either sank in the deep* waters or were cut
down by the hostile* cavalry.

While the fathers were deliberating as to ⁵where 5
they could get new troops* to employ in saving the
city, and under whom these troops should serve,
another defeat, with the loss of 4000 cavalry more,*
took away almost* all courage from the sorrowing
state.* They now had recourse to a measure of safety 6
never before this time employed, — electing* a prodic-
tator. He was commissioned⁶ to protect Rome alone, 7
for Rome could not save Italy now.

But the Carthaginian general⁷ knew well enough 8
that he could not take the city; for since he had 9

¹ *natus*.² *I.e.* get their arms ready.³ *perturbare*.⁴ Mid. voice, for which the

Lat. uses the pass.

⁵ Lat. idiom: whence they
should use other troops for —.⁶ *negotium dare*.⁷ Omit.

tried in vain to storm Spoletium, only a small colonial town, he could guess how great the strength of Rome might be.

- 1 Hannibal was laying waste Picenum, a land abound-
- 2 ing in grain and flocks; but undismayed¹ the Roman
- dictator, after examining the books of fate, busied
- himself with religious measures for winning the favor
- of the gods, that the Roman republic might be brought
- 3 safe through the war. Temples were vowed to the
- great gods, a day of prayer was observed not only by
- the city population, but also by the country people,
- and bulls² worth 2222½ asses³ apiece⁴ were sacrificed to
- Jupiter.
- 4 To the army of Servilius⁵ Fabius added two legions,
- 5 enrolled from among both citizens and allies; with
- these forces* he was to undertake* everything that he
- thought was in the interest of the state to oppose their
- 6 thus far victorious enemy. At the loss of the trans-
- ports that were carrying⁶ provisions to the army in
- Spain,⁷ the fleet was even manned with freedmen, that
- the Italian shores* might⁸ not want protection any-
- where, ⁹if they were invaded.
- 7 Fabius left Rome¹⁰ and by cross-roads, carefully inves-
- tigated, he came out in the neighborhood of Arpi, in
- 8 sight of Hannibal. The enemy at once offered battle,

¹ Cf. ch. V, 1.

² Abl. means.

³ What case?

⁴ Trans. by the distr.; see
p. 15, note 2.

⁵ Why not *exercitus Servilius*,
like *lex Julia*, via *Appia*, etc.?

⁶ Pres. part.

⁷ Lat. idiom: into Spain to
the army.

⁸ *that not . . . anywhere: necubi.*

⁹ Perf. pass. part. See p. 13,
note 8.

¹⁰ Abl. abs.

but the Roman could not be so * provoked as to leave * the heights¹ and risk² a general battle.

In spite of³ the many outrages 'offered to the allies, 1 Fabius 'would not engage the plundering⁴ bands or 'go to help his unfortunate fellow-citizens. And so at a 2 moderate distance from the enemy, he followed them into Campania, not to defend the province from being plundered, but to gaze upon the smoking homes and hear the cries of Roman citizens imploring aid from Roman arms in vain, while his troops * wandered over the mountain tops like flocks in summer time through woodland pastures. And although his colleague, whose 3 mind * was filled with thoughts of battle, called him cowardly instead of careful, and his policy⁵ laziness instead of caution, still, like a genuine Roman,⁶ he kept his men in camp,⁷ excepting only in so far as it was necessary to send scouts to watch the enemy.

¹ Abl. abs.

² *I.e.* trust himself to . . .

³ Cf. XXI, LV, 10.

⁴ *offered to*: expressed in the obj. gen.

⁵ *non congregiebatur*.

⁶ *praedatorum* (gen. mater.); verbal nouns in -or are to be used in only two instances: 1) to express a constant characteristic or a repeated peculiarity of the agent, *e.g.* *Cicero orator*; 2) to denote the agent in a single action, by which he has won enduring name and fame, *e.g.* *Romulus, Romae conditor*.

⁷ *I.e.* bear aid to.

⁸ *tenor consiliorum*.

⁹ Nouns and adjs. of nationality in Engl. are in Lat. always adjs., exc. when used collectively (for that reason *nemo Romanus*, not *nullus R.*); they become subst.: 1) in the sing., when used appositively, *e.g.* *Cicero, Romanus, orator est*; 2) in the pl., when the whole population is meant. Otherwise it is (in the sing.) always *homo* or *vir Romanus* (adj.), etc., and *homo* is usu. inserted even with appositives, when a national characteristic in the individual is suggested, *e.g.* *Cato, a genuine Roman = C., vir vere Romanus*.

¹⁰ Cf. ch. XII, 8.

- 1 Hannibal¹ had been told * that he could get possession
 of Capua,² if he would but lead his army into that
 2 quarter; but Fabius and Minucius, uniting their forces,*
 shut him in by blocking up the only road by which he
 3 was likely to march into Roman territory. Hannibal
 saw³ that he had to deal with a general in no way like
 4 the consuls⁴ he had met in recent years. Accordingly
 5 he hit upon the following* trick to get out: he obtained
 two thousand ⁵head of cattle, fastened⁶ torches to their
 horns, and drove⁷ them at nightfall up the mountain.
 6 The animals, as they ran, shaking the blazing lights,
 looked like men* running about and crossing the pass.
 7 Thus baffled, the guards left their posts, and the enemy
 immediately⁸ crossed in safety.⁹
 8 Even when, to the terror of all, Hannibal started for
 Rome, the dictator still continued¹⁰ only to make game
 of him by refusing either* to let him alone or to meet
 him in battle.
 9 During this summer the war had been going on¹¹ in
 10 Spain also,* and more¹² as the Romans wished. Gnæus
 Scipio in one slight naval battle made himself master

¹ Never make the ind. obj. of an active verb the subj. of the same verb in the pass. See p. 20, note 11.

² *potiri* (*potis!*) = to make one's self strong, powerful, *by means of*; therefore, what case?

³ *I.e.* it did not escape his notice.

⁴ Gen. or dat.? Why?

⁵ Make this a gen. limiting the word for *horns*; *obtained*

will then be a part. agreeing with the gen.

⁶ Use hist. pres.

⁷ The Engl. prefers coördination; the Lat. demands a rel. cl.

⁸ *I.e.* no delay was made but that the enemy.

⁹ *I.e.* with their line safe.

¹⁰ *persequi*. See Syn.

¹¹ Impers. constr.; what tense?

¹² Cf. ch. XIX.

of the whole* Spanish sea. After that victory they 1
disembarked, captured and plundered one city after¹
another, always ready to fight whatever division of
the enemy's forces they might meet.

The only circumstance² that prevented all the 2
tribes of Spain still faithful to Carthage from openly
preferring an alliance with Rome³ to that with the
Carthaginians,³ was that they were afraid* they would
atone for their faithlessness with the blood* of their
noble sons, whom they had delivered to Hannibal as a
pledge of faithfulness to⁴ him. But from this bond a 3
noble* Spaniard freed his native land by a very clever
trick. He persuaded the officer in charge that they 4
must* by kindness put the Spanish chiefs under obli-
gation to themselves, by sending back the hostages.
The object⁵ that he had in view was to lead them by 5
night, not knowing⁶ where in the world* they were
going, to the Roman camp, hand them over to his
new* allies, and himself reap⁶ the benefit.

Meantime in Italy Fabius had gone to Rome, and 6
Minucius was in command. Although the dictator had 7
warned him⁷ again and again not to lead the army from
the mountains down into the plain, he nevertheless

¹ Cf. ch. XIX.

² Substs. that sum up the contents of a preceding cl. or prepare the way for one that follows are rendered in Lat. by a neut. pron. (*hoc, id, illud*). Such substs. are: circumstance, event, fact, point, step, thought, matter, etc.; in this way *res* also sometimes takes the place of the

neut. pron.; e.g. *his in rebus, qua in re*, etc. In this instance the Lat. idiom is: "this one (thing) prevented the tribes . . . but that all . . . because they feared . . ."

³ Render by the adj.

⁴ *I.e.* toward.

⁵ Cf. ch. XIII, 7.

⁶ *consequi*.

⁷ Cf. ch. XIII, 4.

- 1 did so and was easily tempted to fight a battle. The outcome was happy* rather than successful, but the master of the horse sent a glowing¹ dispatch² to the senate at Rome³ about his splendid victory.
- 2 When the senate was discussing this matter,⁴ the tribune of the people,* moved by hatred* of the dictator, proposed a law that Fabius and Minucius should have equal authority, or Fabius resign his command.*
- 3 Varro spoke in favor of the law, because the dictator, in order to hold office* the⁵ longer, was only wasting his time in sitting quietly at Casilinum⁶ and using the Roman legions to protect his own private property.
- 4 This Varro was a butcher's son, a pettifogger,⁷ who had ⁸become generally known through conducting dirty cases against the property and reputation of honest men.⁹ He received almost* all the credit of ¹⁰carrying the bill that the dictator should be reduced to an equality in command with a subordinate officer — a thing ¹¹unheard of in the history* of the republic.
- 6 To exercise this joint authority, Minucius was of the opinion that each should hold command every other
- 7 day. But Fabius persevered in his plan of caution,

¹ *magnificus*.

² See Syn., s.v. Letter.

³ See p. 24, note 7.

⁴ See p. 27, note 2.

⁵ Do not overlook "the"!

⁶ Loc. sing.

⁷ *rabula*, -ae (fr. *rabiere*).

⁸ *become gen. known*: i.e. had

come into the knowledge of people (not *populi*!).

⁹ *honest men*: simply *proborum*.

¹⁰ *rogationem perferre*.

¹¹ Note well Livy's idiom, ch. XXVII, 3.

and ¹said * he would never agree to give up reason * entirely; and so he succeeded in having the forces divided.

With Minucius Hannibal knew * he could bring about 1
an occasion for battle. Between the two² camps, in 2
the open valley, was a hill, and³ Hannibal sent a few
of his men to get possession of it first. The Roman's 3
light-armed troops⁴ rushed out to dislodge them, and as
the battle thickened⁵ re-enforcements were sent until
the entire * forces on both sides were engaged. By his 4
usual device, an ambuscade, Hannibal was driving his
foes panic-stricken from the field, when Fabius came
up, saved his colleague's army, and won a victory.⁷
Minucius acknowledged his mistake, thanked * Fabius 5
for having saved his life, saluted him as father and
preserver, and joined camps with him, keeping his posi-
tion as master of horse.⁷ He saw at last that the 6
Fabian⁸ policy was best.⁹ And at Rome and ¹⁰in the 7
Carthaginian camp as well, Fabius was exalted in
glory to the stars.

In this same year Servilius landed his marines on 8
the shores * of Africa¹¹ to plunder; but they were igno- 9
rant of the country,¹² and straggling carelessly about

¹ *said he would never* = denied that he ever would.

² What kind of num. adj.?
See A. & G. 95, b: A. & S. 161:
G. 95, Rem. 2: H. 174, 2, 3).

³ Avoid the coördination by making the latter part a rel. cl.

⁴ *of his men* = *de suis*.

⁵ *troops* can be omitted in Lat.

⁶ *crescente*.

⁷ Avoid the successive co-ordination in Latin.

⁸ See p. 24, note 5.

⁹ Why not superl.?

¹⁰ *in the C. camp* = *apud Poenos*.

¹¹ See Syn., s.v. African.

¹² Gen.; see A. & G. 218, a:
A. & S. 359-360: G. 373: H.
399, I 2.

without being on their guard lest an attack be made on them from some direction or other, they fell into an ambush, and more² than 1000 men were slain.

- 1 As the dictator's ³term of office had now expired, the consuls received⁴ the army from him, but they continued his policy.⁵

[As a part of this exercise, or as a substitute for a part of it, it is again recommended to restore to direct discourse the speech of the Neapolitans, ch. XXXII, 5-8.]

- 2 The election this year⁶ was a bitter⁷ fight between
3 the plebeians⁸ and patricians.⁹ The plebeians charged⁹
the nobility with having brought Hannibal into Italy
and with protracting the war on purpose to hold
4 office longer; the patricians, they said,* did not want*
5 to finish the war.* The other* party* resisted such
6 demagogism with all their power*; but, though five
nobles were candidates, the ¹⁰above mentioned butcher
alone was elected.*

- 7 He rashly promised* to end the war the very hour
8 he met the enemy; and as Fabius' victory lent hope
that this might be, they increased the army to about
87,000 men for him,¹¹ — 79,500 infantry, and the rest*
9 cavalry. King Hiero of Syracuse generously¹² assisted
them with wheat, barley and light-armed auxiliary
10 troops; besides,* he sent, as a happy* omen, a massive

¹ Cf. ch. XXIII, 10.

² *Amplius*, *plus*, etc., with numerals are simply adverbs limiting the num. adj.; see Syn.

³ *imperium*.

⁴ Abl. abs.

⁵ *in illius artibus perseverare*.

⁶ Gen. sing.

⁷ *acris*.

⁸ Subj. gen.

⁹ See Syn., s. v. *accuse*.

¹⁰ Cf. ch. XXVIII, 8.

¹¹ Dat. interest.

¹² *munifice*.

gold statue* of Victory, which he hoped they would not refuse to accept and keep as their own forever.¹

On the day before they left Rome, the soldiers ²took 1 the oath of allegiance. As Paulus was ³on the point 2 of departure, Fabius warned him never to yield to the rash plans of his colleague. Paulus was already aware, 3 'without Fabius' telling him, that he would have to fight not only the enemy, but also * his own colleague and his own army,* for every one but * himself was ready to try the hazard of a ⁵general engagement, ⁶and that was just what Hannibal most wanted. "My 4 plan," added Fabius, "besides being wiser,⁷ is the only one that has been successful so far. But for you 5 this advice is ⁸more sound than easy to follow; for 6 remember, one⁹ consul¹⁰ has the same rights¹¹ and the same authority¹² as the other.*"

Even before they reached the camp Hannibal knew 7 that, although the army was now increased by half, it was for the most part composed¹³ of raw recruits, and that the consuls were out of harmony one with the other. He was also * exceedingly glad to see that 8 again * the ¹³methods were changed when the command-

¹ Lat. : their own *and* forever.

² Cf. Cæs. : *sacramentum dicere*.

³ *on the point of* : fut. part.

⁴ Abl. abs.

⁵ Cf. ch. XII, 10.

⁶ *and that* : *id quod*.

⁷ *prudentialior*.

⁸ When a word is qualified by two adjs., or by two advs., one of which expresses a higher

degree than the other, both adjs. or advs. stand in Lat. in the comp. degree, or *magis . . . quam* . . . with the pos. is used; cf. ch. XXIV, 3; XXXVIII, 8.

⁹ Why not *unus* ?

¹⁰ Dat. poss.

¹¹ Part. gen.

¹² *composed of* : included in the part. gen. following.

¹³ Cf. ch. XXIV, 3.

1 ers were changed. So he allowed* the ¹Romans to
 gain a slight advantage at first, in order to allure,
 as it were with a bait, the reckless, restless Varro to
 2 his destruction. And it was only the foresight of his
 colleague that prevented him from rushing into an
 3 ambush and annihilating² his entire* army. Baffled
 in this attempt to catch him, Hannibal ³broke up camp
 and started, the ³Romans following at a safe distance,
 for Cannæ—a place destined⁴ to be more famous* for
 a Roman defeat than even Trasumennus.

4 Varro pitched his camp on the left bank of the Aufi-
 dus, Hannibal his on the right, and at once offered
 5 battle. But as the Roman generals⁵ remained firm,⁵
 each in the same plan of warfare that he had before fol-
 lowed, the camp was full of⁶ wrangling and dissension.
 6 It created no surprise, therefore, that on the first day
 Varro had the chief command he, ³without consulting
 his colleague in the least, gave the Carthaginians the
 favorable opportunity they had so long waited for.
 7 The outcome of the battle of Cannæ was as Fabius had
 8 foretold. ⁷Never was there anywhere in all the world*
 an army so large⁸ ⁹so completely annihilated and with
 9 so slight loss to the victors: 70,000 men were slain by
 little more than half their number, while the latter
 lost* less than 6000.

10 There was now no doubt that Varro's tongue had

¹ *ut res Romana superior esset.*

² Do not use *annihilare*; it is
 post-class.: use *delere*.

³ Abl. abs.

⁴ *destined*: expressed in the
 fut. part.

⁵ *retinere.*

⁶ *abundare.*

⁷ *I.e.* nowhere of the earth
 ever was there.

⁸ Gen. sing., gen. char.

⁹ *so completely* = *adeo*.

been much ¹more ready than his valor strong; for he ¹
fled from the field of battle, preferring² to live in dis-
grace rather than to die in the midst of the carnage of
his soldiers, for which he alone was to blame. He ²
seemed indeed * to have ended the war;* but oh, how
differently from what he had boasted!

After the battle, some³ of his officers urged⁴ Hanni- ³
bal to advance straight upon the capital;* but he, ⁴
⁴trusting and distrusting them by turns, decided that
this step⁵ was too * rash for⁷ him to take without⁸ first
weighing well the plan. His men were collecting ⁵
spoil till late the following * day, and then, more easily
than they hoped, they got possession of the two Roman
camps with more than 10,000 prisoners of war.

The Roman state * was in a desperate and lamenta- ⁶
ble condition, and⁹ some were ready to leave * Italy
and⁹ seek refuge with some foreign king. But young ⁷
Scipio, breaking into their meeting,* drew his sword
and made them all swear never to desert their native
land or permit * any one else to do so.

Meanwhile the consul was waiting at Venusium¹⁰ ⁸
until his scattered forces * should come together there.
At Rome,¹⁰ however, every one thought that of all their ⁹
immense army scarcely a soldier was left, and that all

¹ Why not two comps.? See
p. 31, note 8.

² The Eng. part. = causal cl. in
Lat.

³ *quidam*.

⁴ What tense?

⁵ Cf. ch. XIII, 3.

⁶ See p. 27, note 2.

⁷ Think carefully what this
means; the Lat. idiom is: more
rash than that he could, etc.

⁸ *Without* this time means
nisi.

⁹ Avoid the coördination by
means of abl. abs.

¹⁰ What case?

Italy with the exception of Rome was in Hannibal's
 1 power*; no one doubted that 'he would come with-
 out delay to enter conquered Rome. Nevertheless, ²on
 2 the motion of Fabius some light-armed horsemen were
 sent to find out how great the disaster really* was,
 and what they really* had to fear* or hope.

3 Shortly after, a letter* from Varro made known how
 small were the remains of the Roman army.

4 ⁵In spite of defeat after defeat, the strength* of
 5 Rome was not by any means exhausted; still the
 state* had to enlist mere boys and to buy slaves for
 the levy, and that, too, at a higher price than would
 have been necessary to ransom prisoners from Hanni-
 6 bal. ⁶And this was made possible, for he gave them
 an opportunity to ransom all, if they wished to, except
 7 the allies of the Latin league⁶; these, according to the
 8 victor's custom, were immediately set free; of the
 rest,* ten were selected ⁶whom he sent to the senate
 at Rome⁷ with a price upon their heads.

9 When a hearing before the senate had been granted
 them, the leader of the delegation pleaded⁸ the cause of
 10 the captives with eloquence. He reminded the senate
 that prisoners had been redeemed with Roman gold in
 11 other* wars. And they⁹ all tried to ¹⁰prove their own
 innocence by accusing others, and to exalt themselves
 by pulling others down.

¹ *I.e.* he would make no de-
 lay but that, etc.

² *ex Fabii sententia* (or *auctori-
 tate*).

³ *In spite of: cum.*

⁴ See p. 3, note 2.

⁵ *I.e.* name.

⁶ Avoid the rel. cl. by means
 of a part. in the preceding mem-
 ber.

⁷ What case?

⁸ *plead: agere.*

⁹ Why not part. gen.?

¹⁰ Cf. ch. XLIX, 11.

Manlius, in reply,¹ accused * them of laziness and 1
 base cowardice²; 'for,' he said,* 'if they had listened 2
 to their brave fellow-soldier, Sempronius, when he was
 ordering¹ them to break away with him, they would
 never have been captured; did they have courage³ 3
 enough either * to save themselves or to defend their
 camp? Nay, rather, they 'hid in their tents for two 4
 whole * days and waited for Hannibal to demand the
 surrender of themselves ⁵and all they had. They knew 5
 neither how to fight⁶ nor how to run away;—such 6
 citizens the state could not use.' And so he moved 7
 that they should neither be ransomed from the state
 treasury, nor should money be loaned to any who might
 wish * to save them. 'All voted unanimously for this 8
 motion, sad though⁸ it was. And Varro, with⁹ whom 9
 almost * all the fault of this disaster lay, was publicly
 thanked * for not having despaired of (saving) the
 republic. And thus Rome had peace with herself at 10
 last.

¹ Pres. part.² *timiditas, inertia.*³ Part. gen.⁴ Subordinate by making *hid*
 a pres. part.⁵ *suaque omnia.*⁶ What mood?⁷ Cf. ch. LVI, 1.⁸ Which conj.?⁹ *penes.*

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² *timiditas, inertia.*

³ Part. gen.

⁴ Subordinate by making *hid*

⁵ pres. part.

⁶ *suaque omnia.*

⁷ What mood?

⁸ Cf. ch. LVI, 1.

⁹ Which conj.?

¹⁰ *penes.*

ORAL EXERCISES

TO

BOOK XXI.

1. 1. I am going to write about the greatest general that ever waged a war. 2. Under this man's leadership the second Punic* war was fought. 3. The Romans were angry because the Carthaginians were bringing war upon them without any provocation. 4. When the war in Africa was finished, Hannibal went with his father to Spain. 5. His father was a very high-spirited man. 6. The Romans had greedily seized Sardinia. 7. And besides, they had imposed a war tribute on the Carthaginians.*

2. 1. Vexed at the loss of Sicily, Hamilcar had for fourteen years been planning a new war. 2. "If I live long enough," said Hamilcar, "I shall conquer haughty Rome." 3. Immediately after Hamilcar's death, his son-in-law was placed in command.* 4. His youthful beauty had won Hamilcar's good will. 5. On account* of the high character of his soul, he was able to hold the position of commander-in-chief (*imperium*) for many years. 6. He was a man of extraordinary skill in winning friends. 7. And yet he was assassinated by a Spanish slave. 8. The Barcine party's* influence in the army was very great.

* refers to the Synonyms.

3. 1. And so the soldiers at once declared the youthful Hannibal general. 2. This was done by no means with the consent of the other party. 3. Still, the favor of the people * followed the vote of the soldiers. 4. Hanno said he was afraid * that they would become that young man's slaves. 5. "It would have been more becoming (*decrut*) for Hannibal," they said,* "to stay at home."

4. 1. Hannibal was very much like his father. 2. And the soldiers said: "Can this be Hamilcar restored to us again * in youth?" 3. In a short time he had won the affections of all. 4. He could endure any labor. 5. It was the demands not of appetite but of nature that prescribed the measure of his food and drink. 6. And he did not need a soft couch in order to sleep; 7. he would lie (*impf.*) upon the bare ground among the guards, wrapped only in his military cloak. 8. Hannibal was always the first to enter battle, the last to leave the ranks. 9. The Romans falsely accused * him of inhuman cruelty.

5. 1. In order to rouse the Roman arms, he determined to bring war upon their allies; 2. but he wished to seem to have been forced into this war by the course of events. 3. First he led his army * across the Ebro to plunder Cartala, the capital * of the Olcades. 4. With this booty he paid in full the wages long since overdue. 5. In the early spring, when several tribes had united to resist him, a battle was fought not far from the Tagus. 6. Hannibal at first refused battle, because his army * was loaded with booty. 7. But finally he crossed the river so as to attack * them when he saw them crossing; 8. for he did not doubt (but) that they would think he had withdrawn out of fear * of them. 9. The elephants trampled those to

pieces who were not swept away by the stream. 10. And now by this battle everything except Saguntum was brought under the sway of the Carthaginians.

6. 1. And war was threatening * the Saguntines. 2. This matter was laid before the Roman senate. 3. There were some to whom it seemed safer to wait for ambassadors from Spain.

7. 1. In the meantime Hannibal had entered the territory of Saguntum; 2. and the battering-rams were already being plied against the walls. 3. Where the danger appeared to be greatest, there the people* opposed with the greatest force. 4. When Hannibal was wounded, they came very near abandoning all the engines.

8. 1. While the general's wound was being treated they all had a few days' rest.* 2. And then the battle began again* the more fiercely. 3. Three towers were so battered that they and all the wall between them fell with a crash. 4. Both sides rushed into the breach. 5. There they stood and fought in regular lines; 9. 1. but it was a struggle of only a few moments*; 2. the Saguntines were succeeding beyond all hope, and at last the Carthaginian* was driven back in confusion to his camp. 3. He sent a messenger to the seashore to meet the Roman ambassadors. 4. He himself had no time to listen to them; 5. and so they went forthwith to Carthage.

10. 1. Hanno pleaded the cause of the Romans with great eloquence. 2. But his speech* was in vain and of no effect. 3. "That young man," he said,* "is burning with desire for power.*" 4. He prophesied that the Roman legions would soon* invest the walls of Car-

thage; 5. and that the gods would avenge the violating of the treaty. 6. "I am afraid that that good general of yours has set at nought the universal law of nations. 7. There is no doubt as to which of these two peoples * has broken the treaty. 8. O, that the ruins of Saguntum might not fall on our heads! 9. Let us therefore make amends to the Roman people * at once."

11. 1. So * completely was the senate on Hannibal's side that this speech * seemed to them more bitter than the Roman ambassador's. 2. The Romans acted unjustly if they preferred new allies to the Carthaginians.

3. The soldiers' minds * were fired with the hope of reward. 4. The booty will all belong to the soldiers if they capture the town. 5. As the Saguntines had rebuilt the wall, the siege was begun * again.* 6. A movable tower twelve stories high bared the wall of its defenders. 7. The wall was undermined by men with pick-axes, and fell. 8. When the outer part of the city was captured, the Saguntines would build (impf. ind.) a wall inside. 9. And so they made their city smaller day by day.

12. 1. Although a part of the citadel was taken, there was still some slight hope of peace. 13. 1. But the terms offered by Hannibal were so * hard that the Saguntine ambassador was afraid to report them to his people. 2. Either * through his own fault or through theirs he preferred not to go home. 3. No mention of peace had ever been made as long as they hoped for aid from Rome. 4. And the only hope of peace was on this condition, that they should count what the victor left them as a gift. 5. Although he had destroyed their city, he was willing to give them a place in which to build a new * home. 6. Their bitter lot urged them to accept the

terms, however hard, rather than to permit* their wives and children* to be carried off before their faces.

14. 1. The people* crowded around to hear the envoy's speech.* 2. They will throw all their possessions into the fire before an answer is given. 3. While the city was deprived of its usual guards, Hannibal marched upon it with all his forces.* 4. If the command has been given to slay all the men, who can be spared?

15. The town was captured in the eighth month after the siege began. 2. The houses of the city were burned on purpose by their owners. 3. If this is so, it cannot be that the spoil was very great.

16. 1. Shame for not having sent (*ferre*) aid to their allies took possession of the hearts* of the Romans. 2. They feared* for the existence of the state* as if Hannibal had already arrived at Rome. 3. They had never met a more active or warlike enemy than he. 4. Throughout a campaign of twenty years he had always been victorious. 5. And his soldiers were always more eager for war than ours.

17. 1. This year the consuls cast lots for their provinces. 2. They had as many troops as could be levied within ten days. 3. The people* wished and ordered that war should be declared against Carthage. 4. May the war that the Roman people has thus declared* turn out well!

18. 1. We wish* to ask if everything has been done in due form. 2. Ambassadors, advanced in years, will be sent to ask the Carthaginians whether Hannibal has besieged Saguntum at their instigation or* not. 3. If they confess,* as it seems they will, that he did not do it on his own authority, we shall declare* war.

4. After a hearing before the senate was granted the ambassadors, they said nothing beyond what they had been commissioned to say. 5. But * still this embassy was too * hasty. 6. The Carthaginians thought that the Romans were (trying to) extort from them a confession of guilt. 7. The only point of dispute could be as to whether, according to the treaty, Saguntum might be besieged. 8. The Carthaginians denied that any provision had been made for Saguntum in the treaty made by Lutatius. 9. But we were not bound by that treaty, because it was made without our knowledge or sanction.

19. 1. This, therefore, was not a matter for any discussion; 2. for every one knows * that in the treaty of Lutatius this was expressly added: 3. This treaty shall be valid only on condition that it be ratified by the people. 4. In the other * treaty no such exception was made. 5. And yet they did not stand by that treaty even.

6. The ambassadors also visited the states in Spain to win them over to an alliance with Rome (adj.). 7. Besides,* they thought that these tribes were tired of Punic * rule. 8. But the fall of Saguntum was not unknown there; 9. and they thought it more cruel of the Romans to betray, than for Hannibal to destroy Saguntum. 10. And therefore they would not prefer the alliance with Rome to that with Hannibal.

20. 1. It is a custom of the Gauls to go to the public meetings * in arms. 2. Do you ask * us not to give them the right of way through our fields? 3. Have we received any favors from Rome for which we should take up arms against your enemies? 4. What impudence to ask us to pay taxes to you! 5. They were answered similarly in every place until they came to Marseilles.

21. 1. Hannibal went into winter-quarters not long after Saguntum was captured. 2. The next campaign was to be far from Spain. 3. Whoever wished * to visit his home received leave of absence. 4. But he ordered them all to be on hand in the early spring. 5. With the help of the gods this war shall be one of great glory.

6. When Hannibal had paid his vows to Hercules at Gades, he held a review of all his troops.* 7. He asked * for a re-enforcement from home. 22. 1. These forces were to be a garrison to New Carthage; 2. for he must * not neglect Spain. 3. Elephants also were not wanting. 4. He set out along the seashore. 5. A youth of form divine appeared to him in his sleep one (*quidam*) night. 6. He told * Hannibal to follow him wherever he went, without looking around or back. 7. But Hannibal could not control his eyes; 8. and there behind him was a serpent of extraordinary size. 9. What did this portend?

23. 1. He was delighted with this dream. 2. He sent men to examine the passes of the Alps by which he was to lead his army. 3. He won the Gauls over to his side with money. 4. He reduced to subjection such countries as lay at the foot of the mountains.

5. When they heard that this was to be a war with Rome (adj.), three thousand barbarians deserted. 6. But Hannibal pretended * that he had sent them home; 7. for he was afraid that others * also * were wearied with the campaign.

24. 1. He pitched his camp near Iliberri, beyond the Pyrenees. 2. It was announced to him here that several tribes had come together at Ruscino. 3. An envoy to them from Hannibal said: 4. "Come to Iliberri, or, if

you please (eth. dat.), Hannibal will be glad to come to Ruscino without delay." 5. The sword was not to be drawn before he came into Italy, provided the Gauls would permit* it to be so.

25. 1. The Gallic tribes began to forsake the Roman allegiance. 2. They even made an attack upon the Roman triumvirs. 3. The latter fled to Mutina because they did not trust the walls of Placentia for protection. 4. Mutina was thereupon besieged. 5. But the Gauls are without skill in the arts of capturing towns. 6. And while they were sitting idly before the walls, Lucius Manlius started for Mutina with a straggling army.* 7. Because the roads had not been investigated, he fell into an ambush in the woods. 8. The Gauls lacked the courage to attack them as long as they were in the open country.

26. 1. Scipio sailed past (*praetervehi*) the shores of Gaul toward Marseilles. 2. At Marseilles the Rhone has several mouths. 3. Although Hannibal was already thinking about crossing the Rhone, Scipio supposed that he was still on the other side of the Pyrenees. 4. Scipio waited near the mouth of the Rhone until his soldiers should recover from their sea-sickness.

5. The dwellers by the river distrusted their ability to keep the Carthaginians from the right bank. 6. Hannibal got together a large number of boats on which to transport his army. 7. The enemy occupied the opposite bank, so that they had the river for a fortification, as it were.

27. 1. Hanno had gone a day's march up the river. 2. Where the river was divided by a small island, he crossed, because there the channel was less deep.* 3. Some swam across, others crossed on hastily built rafts. 4. The

next * day he gave a smoke-signal, that his general might know he was coming. 5. The force * of the current could not be broken by the ships. 6. These same ships were to be used by the soldiers for crossing the river.

28. 1. The Gauls ran forward to the bank, singing their national song. 2. But they were terrified by the tumult in front of them. 3. Their terror was increased by the arrival of Hanno in their rear. 4. As they could not offer resistance on both sides, they fled in every direction.

5. But (*ceterum*) how did they get the elephants across the Rhone? 6. According to one account the keeper provoked the largest one so that it followed him into the water. 7. Then the whole drove followed him as he swam across the stream. 8. This is not easy to believe. 9. It is more probable * that they were taken across on a raft. 10. Some of them fell off into the river; 11. and they were carried a little way down stream.

29. 1. Five hundred Numidians went to spy out the Roman camp, but * met a like number of Roman horse. 2. The Romans lost only sixty in the battle that ensued, the enemy more * than 200. 3. Considering the numbers engaged on both sides, it was a very bloody * battle.

4. The two companies returned each to its own camp. 5. Scipio had no plan except to arrange (*capere*) his campaign according to the plan that Hannibal should follow. 6. Many of the Carthaginian soldiers feared * the enemy, for they remembered the former war; 7. but more of them dreaded * the dangers of the Alps.

30. 1. When he had firmly resolved to continue * the march into Italy, he intended to rouse the courage of his soldiers for the passage of the mountains. 2. "You did not leave * Spain," said * he, "before all the country was

in your power. 3. Because they have demanded your surrender, you are going to blot out the very name of Rome. 4. We shall free the world,* from the rising to the going down of the sun. 5. Do not forget that half the journey is already behind us. 6. And do not stop worn out at the very gates of the enemy. 7. What is insurmountable to an armed soldier, especially when he is hoping to capture the capital* of the world?"

31. 1. Hannibal did not intend to join battle with the enemy before he descended from the Alps. 2. And the further he withdrew from the seashore, the less likely he was to meet the Romans. 3. And so he left the much shorter road to the Alps and started up the bank of the river. 4. On the fourth evening he arrived among the Allobroges. 5. This place had the name "Island." 6. The inhabitants would not be inferior in strength to any tribe of Gaul if they were not always at variance with one another.

32. 1. In the meantime Scipio broke up camp at Marseilles. 2. He would have fought Hannibal, if he had started three days sooner. 3. I think the consul would have been able to overtake him, if he had not had so much the start.

4. When they arrived at the foot of the Alps, it seemed that report could not have exaggerated those snowy heights. 5. The condition of the mountaineers was more dreadful to see than to hear about. 6. Some of his men did not differ much from the Gauls in language. 7. Hannibal was about to force his way through the passes* which they had been holding.

33. 1. He began to advance with his cavalry at day-break. 2. The Gauls saw some of them threatening* them from above, others* passing along the road. 3. Soon* the

Carthaginian troops became disordered because of their fear* of the enemy. 4. "If we should add anything to their alarm," said the leader of the Gauls, "it would certainly be their destruction. 5. Let us therefore run down across the rocks and attack* them." 6. The road was precipitous on both sides; 7. and in their fright (adj.) many were rolled down, horses and all, into the unfathomable depth. 8. After Hannibal saw that a great deal of his baggage was being lost, he stopped and waited. 9. And after the way was clear again,* they crossed in peace and quiet.

34. 1. Soon* they came to a tribe, which for mountaineers was rather numerous (comp.). 2. Hannibal nearly lost his life through their treachery. 3. They had not been taught by others' misfortunes to do whatever he commanded.* 4. And so when he came into the narrowest part of the pass, they fell upon him, front and rear. 5. And it is certain that he would have suffered a serious defeat, if the cavalry had not defended the rear. 6. Even as it was, the horsemen had to pass the night without their baggage.

35. 1. The mountaineers still continued to attack* them whenever an opportunity was offered. 2. And when they reached the summit, the soldiers were worn out with fighting. 3. Some of the soldiers who had strayed from the army* now found the camp by following the trail; 4. and (that was easy to do) for (*namque*) the ground was covered with a new* fall of snow. 5. But they all had to break up camp on the second day and proceed.

36. 1. That day they came to a place where perpendicular walls of rock sank to a depth of 1000 feet. 2. They could only with difficulty let themselves down

by holding on to shrubs and roots. 3. However easy that might be for a light-armed soldier, this way was impassable for the cavalry and elephants.

37. 1. They had to clear a place for pitching camp by digging away the snow and ice. 2. For they saw that they would have to build a road over the rock. 3. They used fire and vinegar for softening the stone, and iron (instruments) for splitting it up.

38. 1. In three days they descended to the plain. 2. They had crossed the Alps in fifteen days. 3. No one knows how many troops Hannibal had when he reached Italy. 4. But it is feared * that he lost almost * two-thirds of the army with which he had crossed the Ebro.

5. It is not probable that Hannibal crossed by the Little St. Bernard Pass. 6. At all events, we do not know that the semi-Germanic tribes hostile * to him made the other way impassable.

39. 1. The war between the Taurini and the Insubres was convenient for the commencement * of the war. 2. The consul accordingly had good reason for returning from Spain to Italy. 3. It seems that the dwellers near the Po would all have joined Hannibal, if Scipio had not suddenly arrived. 4. Each of the generals had a certain admiration for the other.* 5. The Roman consul was the first to cross the Ticinus. 6. Here he was in sight of the Carthaginian army. 7. Before he joined battle with the enemy, he made a speech * for the purpose of filling his soldiers with courage.

40. 1. He said that 'it was a matter of great importance to him to have brave soldiers. 2. And why (*quid*) should they not be brave? 3. Who of them did not know what sort of an enemy they had to fight? 4. It

was merely a fight between the conquered and their conquerors. 5. Besides,* more of them had perished in the passage of the Alps than had survived. 6. They were not strong in body, for they came from the mountains bruised and lame. 7. They were not soldiers, but only shades of men; 8. they lacked both strength* and numbers.' 41. 1. "I say this," said* he, "not to encourage you, for you do not need* any encouragement. 2. You have hastened to meet this enemy at the very foot of the Alps. 3. You know* how important it is for you to be men of valor." 4. He asked* them if it were not the same enemy that they had conquered at the Ægæan Islands. 5. And Hannibal, he said,* was a slave; 6. and such a man* could have no regard even for a treaty his father had written with his own hand.

7. We all know that the Romans might have let the Carthaginians die a most horrible death at Eryx. 8. They could also without meeting any resistance have wiped Carthage out of existence. 9. But they had granted them pardon, saved their city, and made peace with them. 10. "And now," said* Scipio, "in return for such favors, we have to stand here and fight them for our own country and our homes."

42-43. 1. Hereupon they all to a man seized arms, eager for battle.

2. Hannibal also called a meeting* of his soldiers and spoke* as follows: 3. "In this place we are shut in on the right hand and on the left by two great seas. 4. We have not a single ship in all Italy for crossing them. 5. Not only is there necessity for fighting, but here you will find rewards worthy of your labor. 6. All that the Romans have acquired by so many battles on land and

sea—that shall be yours. 7. And let no one doubt but that the victory will be an easy one. 8. Theirs is an army* without discipline, unworthy the name of army. 9. In what are they to be compared with us? 10. Remove the standards, and* Scipio will not know of which army he is general; 11. so little is he acquainted* with his soldiers.

44. 1. In our camp everything is full of hope and strength.* 2. Our hearts* are fired with most righteous wrath against proud Rome; 3. for they have demanded your surrender in order to visit upon you the most horrible of tortures. 4. They have thought it right to confine us within boundaries determined by themselves alone. 5. They said that we should not cross the Ebro. 6. But do they themselves observe these boundaries of rivers and seas? 7. No; the one consul is about to go to our province of Spain, the other* to Africa. 8. They may be cowards, for they are to fight at home; 9. but we must* be brave men, for we have either* to conquer or to die."

45. 1. While the Romans were building a bridge over the Ticinus, the Carthaginians* began to plunder the Roman allies; 2. but the Gauls were spared as much as possible. 3. This was done in the hope of winning them over to his side.

46. 1. Both* generals used to go out with their cavalry to reconnoitre. 2. They happened* to meet one day and* fought a battle. 3. It was undecided until the light Numidian horse rode around the right wing of the Romans and attacked them in the rear. 4. They had not been fighting long when the consul was wounded. 5. He was saved by the intervention of his youthful son.

6. The honor of having finished the war* was to rest with this young man. 7. The consul, surrounded by his cavalry in close array, was with difficulty brought back to camp.

47. 1. The Romans were in their cavalry inferior to the enemy. 2. And so they began to pack up, in order as soon as possible to leave* the open fields about the Po; 3. the consul would not even wait until the following* day. 4. He thought they could reach Placentia before the enemy knew they had left the Ticinus. 5. And* yet about six hundred of them were captured near the bridge; 6. for the Romans had in the meantime been building a bridge of boats across the Po. 7. As soon as they got across, they loosened the ends, and the whole* bridge floated down the river.

48. 1. Hannibal hastened to the enemy's camp at Placentia; 2. and on the following day he offered battle. 3. But that night there was a fearful massacre in the Roman camp. 4. This was a signal for the revolt of all Cisalpine Gaul. 5. Scipio, although still weak from his wound, set out for a higher position that would be safer from the hostile* cavalry; 6. and his wound was much irritated by the march.

7. Hannibal was not less disturbed about the want of provisions than he was delighted over his first victory. 8. But he bribed the officer in charge of the Roman granaries at Clastidium, and the town was delivered to him for 400 denarii.

49. 1. War was now in progress both on sea and land. 2. Twenty vessels had been sent to devastate the shores* of Italy. 3. King Hiero captured no less than three of them. 4. He happened to be waiting at Messina for the

Roman consul. 5. The special object of this fleet was to win back their old* allies. 6. For this purpose a large Carthaginian fleet sailed up to the port of Lilybæum; 7. but as they saw that the Romans were not unprepared, they withdrew again* into the open sea.

50. 1. The Roman fleet sailed out to join battle with them. 2. The Carthaginians preferred to make it a battle of ships rather than of men. 3. But* the enemy surrounded seven of their ships. 4. The rest* fled, while the victorious fleet returned safe to port.

5. Hiero went to meet the Roman consul, and said to him: 6. "I will be Rome's ally in my old age, just as I was in the first* war." 51. 1. After the consul saw that everything was safe in that quarter he departed from Sicily. 2. On his return he received a message from the senate, saying (*has*): 3. "As soon as possible go to the aid of your colleague in Gaul."

52. 1. Soon* both* consuls and all the forces were united (*conjungere*). 2. The Gauls desired the favor of the victorious party. 3. The Romans would be contented as long as the Gauls made no insurrection. 4. Hannibal began to lay waste all the land there was between the Po and the Trebia. 5. The inhabitants were in need* of help, and sent envoys to the Romans. 6. Sempronius at once led out his cavalry and drove the enemy with great slaughter and confusion back to camp.

53. 1. The consul was transported with joy at his victory. 2. "Who does not see that the courage of the soldiers is revived?" said he. 3. "Is there any one besides Scipio who wishes* to have the battle deferred? 4. Must we grow old* with a man who is sick—more sick at heart* than in body?" 5. Sempronius was afraid,* as

election time was near, that some one else might have the glory of conquering Hannibal.

6. Hannibal knew what would be best for his enemy. 7. He also knew that the one consul, excitable and impulsive by nature, had been made much more so by his victory. 8. What a favorable time for action, while a wound rendered the better of the two consuls useless!

54. 1. Hannibal, looking for a place for an ambushade, soon found* a brook. 2. One of its banks was overgrown with marsh-grass and underbrush. 3. He sent 2000 men under Mago to occupy this place.

4. At daybreak the Numidians crossed the river, and riding up to the enemy's gates hurled javelins into the camp. 5. Sempronius, eager for battle, at once led out his forces. 6. They had eaten nothing, and there was no warmth in them. 7. The nearer they came to the river, the colder it grew. 8. When they came out of the water, they were so* stiff that they could hardly hold their arms.

55. 1. The two armies were matched in courage, but* not in strength; 2. for the Carthaginians had built fires and limbered their joints with warm oil. 3. They had breakfasted at leisure, and come into battle with their vigor fresh. 4. On the other hand (*contra*), the Romans were hungry, and stiff and numb with cold. 5. When Mago issued from his hiding-place in their rear, they were completely surrounded.

56. 1. They fought for a while in every direction. 2. About 10,000 men cut their way through the midst of the Punic* hosts. 3. They could hardly see for the driving rain; 4. but they proceeded in the direction of Placentia. 5. Of the rest,* some were killed, some swal-

lowed by the river, and a few reached the camp. 6. The Carthaginians themselves were so stiff with cold that they scarcely felt the joy* of victory.

57. 1. How great was the terror of Rome in consequence of this defeat! 2. There was no hope, no help for the city.

3. Not even the Roman winter-quarters were left in peace. 4. The Numidians wandering about shut off all provisions, except what was brought up the Po. 5. The Romans had a strongly fortified market near Placentia. 6. In the hope of capturing it, Hannibal advanced upon the place by night. 7. But* the consul came suddenly and defended the post uncommonly well. 8. After a few days Hannibal went to besiege another market-town of the Romans, and* with more hope of success.

58. 1. At the first* sign of spring the Carthaginians marched into Etruria. 2. As they were crossing the Apennines a fearful storm came up. 3. The wind and* rain were driven into their faces, so that they had to stop. 4. The wind took away their breath; 5. in order to breathe, they would sit down with their backs to the wind. 6. It seemed necessary for them to pitch camp there. 7. But* if they tried to unfold or set up a tent (*tentorium*), the wind would tear it to pieces or carry it away. 8. For a long time, unable to move, they waited till the mists were lifted by the wind.

59. 1. Then* they returned again* to Placentia. 2. Not long afterward a battle was fought in a plain between the two camps. 3. The Romans drove the enemy back into their camp. 4. When Sempronius saw that he could not get possession of that, the command* was given for retreat.

60. 1. While this was going on in Italy, Gnæus Scipio had sailed around the Spanish shores * with a fleet of sixty ships. 2. He was on the point of bringing everything as far as the Ebro under Roman sway. 3. Hanno pitched his camp in sight of the Romans. 4. Scipio had to fight both him and * Hasdrubal. 5. And so he prepared to deal with them one at a time rather than with both * at once. 6. Without any great struggle 8000 of the enemy were either * slain or captured. 7. The booty of the camp consisted of things of great value (*carae res*); 8. for the soldiers in Italy also * had left their valuables with the army * that was conquered.

61. 1. As often happens, * his success begat carelessness; 2. and while his marines were straggling through the fields, the enemy's cavalry drove them with great slaughter back to the sea. 3. For not less than thirty days Scipio besieged Atanagrus, the capital * of the Iltergetes. 4. During this time the snow was more * than four feet deep. * 5. For a small sum they finally agreed to surrender.

62. 1. In the cattle-market at Rome that winter, of his own accord an ox climbed up into the third story of a house. 2. In many places it rained stones. 3. On account * of such wonders the city had to be purified and many victims of great value were sacrificed.

63. 1. Flaminius was one of the consuls elect for the year following. * 2. He sent an order * to Sempronius to lead the army to Ariminum within ten days. 3. He intended to leave Rome secretly, as a private citizen, and on the Ides of March to enter his consulship at Ariminum. 4. This he did, and roused the wrath of the already angered senate. 5. They accused * him of hav-

ing scorned the immortal gods, because he did not go to the temple of Jupiter to perform his vows. 6. They even sent an embassy to recall him, but it had no effect upon him; 7. for he had already entered upon his office.*

BOOK XXII.

1. 1. When the Gauls saw that, instead of plundering other people's* fields, their own land was the seat of war, they turned against Hannibal. 2. He was saved from their treachery by their own fickleness. 3. He guarded himself against their tricks by changing now his dress,* and again his horse.

4. New omens terrified the Roman state.* 5. They are too* insignificant to mention; 6. but the consul thought it well to consult the senate about them. 7. The fathers thereupon began to consult the interests of their terrified fellow-citizens. 8. A certain soldier's weapons had sweat blood; 9. the springs at Cære flowed forth mixed with blood.* 10. These signs had to be averted in some way. 11. Let it be done as best pleases the gods.

2. 1. Meanwhile Flaminius had gone to Arretium in Etruria. 2. Hannibal also set out through the swamps for the same town. 3. The soldiers took their baggage with them, in order that the necessities of life might nowhere fail them. 4. The Arno had overflowed its banks, and the men often sank in the deep* mud.

5. Still they followed wherever Hannibal might lead. 6. Everything was covered with water. 7. They had no dry place except the heaps of dead beasts on which to stretch their wearied limbs. 8. From (the effects of) the night-mists and the atmosphere of the swamp, Hannibal lost * one of his eyes. 3. 1. They came out into one of the most fertile districts of Italy.

2. Flaminius would not have remained quiet, even if the enemy had. 3. Success had fostered his innate rashness. 4. And * when Hannibal began to plunder the fields of Etruria, he could not wait any longer. 5. He ordered the standard-bearer to pluck up the standards; 6. but though he tried with all his might, he could not move them. 7. Then * as the consul was mounting his horse, the beast threw him over its head. 8. These were dreadful omens, but the reckless general was not frightened from his plan.

4. 1. The place between the mountains and Lake Trasumennus seemed created on purpose for an ambuscade. 2. Before it was really * daylight the Romans marched through the pass. 3. They could see only so much of the enemy as was in front, for a thick fog had risen from the lake. 4. They were surrounded before they saw whence the tumult came. 5. The battle had begun on all sides before they could draw their swords.

5. 1. The consul, undismayed in the midst of the confusion, gave encouragement wherever he could be heard; 2. but * all was in vain. 3. Each soldier became his own leader and took his position where his courage bade. 6. 1. The fight was fiercest about the consul. 2. His soldiers threw themselves in the way of those who sought his life. 3. And when Flaminius fell, pierced

with an Insubrian lance, the flight began. 4. Some took to flight over the mountains, others by swimming across the lake. 5. The latter either * sank to the bottom or, returning to the shallow places, were cut down by the hostile * cavalry. 6. About 6000 made their way through the enemy's * ranks, but before night they were overtaken by Maharbal with the cavalry.

7. 1. The best authority in regard to this battle is Fabius Pictor, a contemporary of Hannibal's. 2. He says * that only 10,000 of the Romans survived; 3. and that these, scattered all over Etruria, proceeded by various roads toward Rome. 4. At Rome no one knew * what had been the fate of the army. 5. At about sunset of the following * day a prætor came, and said *: 6. "The consul and most of his army are slain." 7. But * no one of those whose relatives * had served under Flaminius knew what there was to fear or hope for. 8. Many women * sat at the gates waiting for the messengers. 9. You might have seen great joy * and deep * sorrow during those days, according as glad news came, or sad.

8. 1. While the hearts * of the people * were occupied with this great grief, another disaster was announced. 2. The state then had recourse to a measure of safety (*remedium*) never employed before: 3. inasmuch as the people * could not name a dictator, they elected * a prodictator.

9. 1. Hannibal went to besiege Spoletium. 2. From the loss with which he was driven back from that provincial town, he could guess how great the strength of Rome was. 3. Then he crossed over into Picenum, a land filled with spoil; 4. and he laid waste all the country as far as Apulia.

5. All feared * for their country now; 6. but Fabius believed that the republic would stand in the same condition as before the war. 10. 1. First of all, they had to consult the people about a sacred * spring; 2. for without the people's order it could not be consecrated. 3. If Rome should continue safe for the next three years, they would sacrifice (i.e. *facere*) a pig, a sheep and an ox (*suovetaurilia*) to Jupiter. 4. Games also were solemnly promised * in accordance with a decree of the senate, to cost 333,333½ asses. 5. A day of prayer was ordered not only for the city people, but for the country people as well.

11. 1. "I am going to enlist as many soldiers," said Fabius, "as I see fit; 2. and I shall manage the campaign (*rem*) in the interest of the state. 3. Let the people * in those districts where Hannibal is to come burn their houses and spoil their crops."

12. 1. The dictator left * Rome by the Appian Way. 2. From this, by cross-roads, he came out near the enemy. 3. They were now in sight of the Punic * camp. 4. Hannibal did not hesitate to offer battle; 5. but Fabius did not intend to trust himself to a pitched battle unless compelled to do so. 6. Hannibal saw at once that he had now to deal with a general in no way like Flaminius. 7. But he wished to test the dictator's perseverance; 8. he tried to tempt him to battle by plundering the Roman allies before his face.

13. 1. But in spite of (*cum*) all the insults (offered) to the Roman name, the dictator could not be drawn from the hills down into the plain.

2. "If the Carthaginian would lead his army into Campania, he could make himself master of Capua." 3. At

least,* so said* a Campanian whom Hannibal had sent home after the battle at Lake Trasumennus.

4. Accordingly he ordered his guides to take him into Campania. 5. He wished to go to Casinum, but the guides understood "Casilinum." 6. When he recognized that there had been a mistake, he called the guides and asked where in the world* they had brought him. 7. Casinum was far from there, in another part of the province. 8. The guides were crucified.

14. 1. From the top of Mount Massicus the Romans saw the most delightful part of Italy burning and smoking. 2. And* they had come, alas! only to gaze upon the murder of their allies; 3. for they could not prevent the plundering. 4. The smoke from the homes of their allies was blown (*venit*) into their very faces; 5. the people* in the valleys besought their aid; 6. and they were only wandering over the mountain tops like so many sheep. 7. It seemed as if their ancestors had saved Italy so often only for the Carthaginians. 8. If Fabius were a true Roman, he would descend to the plain and smite the Punic hosts.

15. 1. Fabius was in bad repute not only among his soldiers, but* also at Rome. 2. Nevertheless he wore the summer away with the same plan of caution; 3. so that Hannibal lost (was forsaken by) all hope of an engagement. 4. Soon* it was announced to the dictator, that Hannibal was looking around for a place for winter-quarters. 5. He at once sent a company of cavalry to spy out what the enemy* was doing. 6. They were to withdraw before they came in sight of the enemy.

7. The Roman army took possession of the pass* that commands the road by which Hannibal was to lead his

army back into Samnium. 16. 1. Hannibal saw that he was shut in; 2. but he could not pass a winter among those swamps and woods. 3. So he contrived an optical illusion to deceive the Romans: 4. he obtained 2000 head of cattle and tied torches to their horns. 17. 1. At night-fall he lighted the torches and drove the animals up the mountains, above the Roman camp. 2. They looked like men * running about with torches. 3. The Romans supposed that the enemy had circumvented them. 4. They left * their posts, and Hannibal crossed the pass without a blow. 18. 1. But in the morning there was a battle at the foot of the hill.

2. Hereupon Hannibal started northward (*septentrionem*) as if he were going to advance upon Rome. 3. Fabius followed between him and Rome, but without descending from the mountains. 4. At this juncture the dictator was recalled to Rome for the sacrifices. 5. As he set out for the city, he said * to Minucius: 6. "Do not imitate the generalship of Flaminius, or think that nothing has been accomplished this summer."

19. 1. During this time they had been fighting in Spain also, both on sea and land. 2. Scipio went out to do battle with whatever enemy he might meet. 3. The Punic fleet was lying at the mouth of the Ebro, near the camp. 4. When the Romans were almost * at the port, Hasdrubal sent one horseman after another to the fleet. 5. The sailors were expecting anything but a battle that day. 6. Oarsmen and soldiers rushed into the ships as if they were fleeing from the land instead of (*cum*) going into battle. 7. They were at once thrown into confusion, and took to flight. 8. Of the ships, some were captured, some sunk, and some run (*illidere*) ashore.

20. 1. By this victory Scipio made himself master of the whole * Spanish coast.* 2. He even laid siege to New Carthage; 3. but as his hope of capturing the city was a vain one, he burned the suburbs and turned to laying waste the fields.

21. 1. As far as the Carthaginians were concerned, the rest of the summer might have been quiet. 2. But the Spanish tribes entered their territory with a large army * and defeated Hasdrubal in three battles.

22. 1. By reason of his successes Scipio's term of office (*imperium*) was extended.

2. Various tribes of Spain had given hostages to Hannibal. 3. These were kept at Saguntum. 4. The Spaniards could not turn to an alliance with Rome, for fear of atoning for their disloyalty with the blood * of their children.* 5. But a noble * Spaniard of Saguntum freed them from this bond. 6. Without orders * from the officer in charge, nothing could be done. 7. He explained (*explicare*) to the latter how matters stood: 8. "We must * bind these people's hearts * to us by favors and kindness," said he. 9. "Let us send the hostages back home; 10. entrust (*commitere*) to me the duty of restoring them to their families. 11. And in order to escape the notice of the enemy, I will go at night." 12. In this way the man was easily persuaded. 13. The hostages were at once led to the Romans, who sent them to their states.*

23. 1. While Fabius was at Rome, the master of the horse fought a successful battle. 2. Hereupon the dislike of the dictator increased. 3. There was also * another cause for this: 4. Hannibal had carefully kept his soldiers from Fabius' farm, but had levelled to the ground

everything else in the neighborhood. 5. For this reason people* thought there was a tacit agreement between the two generals.

24. 1. As soon as Minucius had command,* he moved the camp down into the plain. 2. When the commander was changed, methods also changed. 3. Hannibal did not hesitate to move his camp up near the enemy. 4. His Numidians went one night and took possession of a hill that overlooked the Roman camp. 5. The Romans at once dislodged them. 6. The outcome was a battle in which the loss was almost* equal. 7. But Minucius wrote a boasting letter* to the senate at Rome about his brilliant victory.

25. 1. The letter was discussed in the senate. 2. Fabius was the only senator who did not believe it. 3. It was said* that he had only wasted his time in order to hold his office* the longer. 4. He had sent off two prætors, ostensibly to protect Sicily and Sardinia. 5. Inasmuch as neither of these provinces needed* a prætor, it must of course have been done that Fabius might have sole command in Italy. 6. A bill was then proposed giving the master of the horse equal powers with the dictator. 7. The Romans did not know that under a good general luck does not count for as much as reason* and common sense; 8. it is better to save an army than to kill thousands of the enemy.

27. 1. Minucius had been almost unendurable before his success. 2. But* now he boasted of his victory over Fabius more than of that over Hannibal. 3. The dictator was reduced to an equality with his master of the horse. 4. This was unheard of in the history of Rome. 5. Still Fabius persevered in his policy of caution.

6. Minucius wished * to hold the chief command of all the forces * on alternate days. 7. Fabius did not like this manner of dividing the command. 8. 'In this way it would be taken from him,' he said,* 'not divided; 9. and he would never consent to give up his plan of warfare.' 10. And so he succeeded in having the forces * divided.

28. 1. Hannibal's joy * at this was unbounded (*infinitum*); 2. for he was always aware of what the enemy were doing. 3. Between the two camps was a hill. 4. He knew * that whoever should first take possession of it would have the enemy at a disadvantage. 5. So he sent only a few men to take the hill. 6. Minucius foolishly scorned * the fewness of their numbers. 7. He called to arms and sent out his cavalry first. 8. As the battle thickened, all the forces gradually (*paulatim*) became engaged.

29. 1. Hannibal's soldiers lying in ambush (*insidiatores*) broke the Roman lines and were driving them in flight in every direction. 2. But Fabius, as if sent down from heaven, suddenly appeared and saved his colleague's army.

3. Minucius had not obeyed * Fabius' good advice. 4. He declared * publicly that he did not know how to command. 5. They all resolved to obey Fabius in the future, for he alone knew * how to take thought for what was to their advantage. 30. 1. Accordingly, to the surprise of all, they packed up and went over to the dictator's camp. 2. When they had saluted Fabius' soldiers as patrons, Minucius said that he owed to Fabius the preservation of his life. 3. "This is, indeed,* the people,"* said Hannibal, "whose fame we have heard

from our fathers ; 4. at length yon cloud which has been resting on the mountain tops has descended with a storm."

31. 1. Servilius sailed around the shore* of Corsica and disembarked with his marines in Africa. 2. While plundering the fields they became scattered, just as if they were robbing a country without inhabitants.

3. Let no one fail to observe (*i.e.* let it escape no one) that Fabius was not a dictator. 4. For the consul alone has the right to name a dictator ; 5. and* in the absence of the consul, the people* had recourse to electing* a prodictator.

32. 1. The consuls acting (*rem gerentes*) in harmony together would not run the risk of a general engagement. 2. They thought, moreover,* that Hannibal would return to Gaul if he could do so without the appearance of flight.

3. The treasury of Rome was almost* emptied ; 4. but still they would not accept the gold that Naples offered ; 5. they only thanked* the ambassadors for their kindness. 33. 1. However, they did ask the king of Illyria to pay his taxes. 2. The time had already elapsed, and he even wished to have it extended.

34. 1. The consuls' term of office was extended so that they could hold the elections later than usual (*sero*). 2. The augurs could have prevented the election's being held. 3. But it was held amid bitter strife between the two parties.* 4. "The patricians," said the plebeian candidate, "have been seeking a cause for war. 5. They could end the war* within thirty days if they wished to. 6. We can conquer Hannibal with four legions even, if they are united. 7. And you will never see the end of this war until you make a true plebeian consul."

35. 1. All the officers elected * for this year, except Gaius Terentius, had held the same positions before. 2. They elected Paulus, not to be Varro's colleague, but rather as an equal to oppose him. **36.** 1. The number of troops was greatly increased; 2. but authorities differ so completely as to how many they had, that I do not dare to say.* 3. Before they left the city it began * to rain stones; 4. and the decemvirs had to consult the sacred * books in order to know how to avert the prodigy.

37. 1. King Hiero was deeply * pained at the news of the defeat at Lake Trasumennus; 2. and he proceeded to Rome with a large convoy. 3. The greatness of Rome seemed to him almost* more wonderful in adversity than in prosperity. 4. He begged them not to refuse the statue * of Victory which he brought as a present. 5. The Romans recognized the kind feeling of the offer; 6. and they accepted the golden Victory, two hundred pounds in weight.

38. 1. They waited a few days until the allies came to take the oath of allegiance. 2. This was as follows: 3. "I will never leave the ranks except to kill an enemy or* to save a fellow-soldier." 4. At a mass-meeting* of the soldiers the new * consul said: 5. "I will end the war* the first day I see the enemy." 6. His speech* was more pleasing than true; 7. for in such matters man* is controlled more by circumstances than circumstances by man.

39. 1. Paulus was no less at war with his colleague than with the enemy. 2. With the former he was contending at all times and in all places. 3. "A wise man," he said, "would rather overstep the bounds in despising* fame than in seeking it. 4. For only he that scorns* glory shall have true glory. 5. As long as circumstances

remain the same there can be only one method of fighting Hannibal." 6. Fabius did not doubt that the consuls could conquer Hannibal by sitting still. 7. Since the enemy was far from home, he had to live on what he stole each day. 8. But he was led by wisdom, not by fortune.* 9. And so he never missed his own opportunity or gave the Romans theirs.

40. 1. We all hoped that everything would turn out well. 2. But if any misfortune comes, we will not expose our heads a second time to the fire of popular indignation. 3. Immediately after this conversation the dignitaries of the city accompanied the generals to the gates.

41. 1. The soldiers, without their consul's orders,* tried to hinder Hannibal's foragers. 2. One skirmish was by no means favorable to the Carthaginians. 3. But Hannibal was not vexed at this loss. 4. For he knew now that he could draw the too* eager consul into a trap. 42. 1. And Paulus again and again advised his colleague to be careful.

2. One day Hannibal left* numerous fires (burning) only on that side of his camp which faced the Romans; 3. the tents were all open, and even money was left in plain sight. 4. But all Hannibal's forces* were lying in wait behind the hills near by. 5. Such was the report brought back by a captain of the cavalry who had ridden up to the enemy's gates to reconnoitre.

43. 1. Hannibal's mercenaries were complaining of hunger. 2. And as they had no money, they began* to demand the pay that was due them. 3. Because of this state of feeling in his camp he moved into a locality that was warmer and therefore ready for the harvest. 4. When

he set out, he left fires burning as before, in order to keep the Romans back through fear* of an ambush like the former one. 44. 1. But the Romans followed and fortified two camps in the neighborhood of Cannæ. 2. Hannibal cherished the hope that they would offer battle here, for the plain was naturally adapted to a cavalry battle; 3. and his cavalry was as yet unconquered.

45. 1. He kept his battle line drawn up till late in the day. 2. His Numidians rode up to the very gates and frightened the whole* Roman camp. 3. The only reason that kept the Romans from advancing the standards at once was that Paulus held the chief command that day.

46. 1. The next* day the battle was fought. 2. One might have thought the Africans* were a Roman legion. 3. For Hannibal had equipped them with arms captured at Lake Trasumennus. 4. The others'* shields were different in form and size. 47. 1. The Gallic cavalry clashed with the Roman auxiliaries. 2. The horses became packed together so that it was necessary for man to grapple with man and drag him from his horse. 3. It was like an infantry battle, but more bitter than long.

48. 1. On the left wing the Numidians created a panic among the Romans. 2. In one place flight and terror ruled (*esse* or *versari*); in another, stubborn battle. 49. 1. It is said that Paulus, although severely wounded, restored the battle in many places. 2. As his strength* (gradually) failed him, and he could no longer control his horse, he dismounted. 3. He preferred to die rather than to flee. 4. And now all were scattered. 5. A military tribune, (as he was) riding past on his horse, saw the consul sitting on a stone. 6. He told* the consul to take that horse and flee. 7. "You alone," said* he,

"are innocent of to-day's defeat. 8. This battle is disastrous enough without a consul's death." 9. "Blest be thou for thy valor," answered the consul. 10. He added that his fellow-soldier should let* him die, for fear he might live to be his colleague's accuser, 11. and might secure his own innocence by accusing* another.

50. 1. Why did not the soldiers in the smaller camp join the others? 2. Why, because everything between the two camps was full of Carthaginians. 3. But bravery can make its way through foes however thick.

51. 1. It seemed that with this battle Hannibal had finished the war. 2. Some advised him to give his soldiers a little rest*; others, to advance straight upon Rome. 3. But Hannibal's victory was too great for him to grasp; 4. he knew how to win, but not how to use his victory. 5. He did not go, and that short delay was the salvation of Rome.

6. While they were collecting spoil the next day, the sight of the carnage was sickening even to the enemy.

52. 1. When the one camp capitulated, it was agreed that they should give up everything they had. 2. The other camp surrendered on the same condition.

53. 1. Those who had fled to Canusium conferred the supreme command upon the youthful Scipio. 2. They were not cherishing a lost hope for Rome. 3. They swore that they would never desert the state.* 4. "And whoever will not swear the same oath," said* they, "against him our swords are drawn." 54. 1. While this was going on at Canusium, the scattered forces were coming together at Venusia. 2. The people of Venusia gave them a change of raiment* each. 3. Soon* Scipio heard that the other* consul was safe. 4. He at once inquired

whether he should bring the army to Venusia, or * stay there.

5. At Rome they thought that all the troops had been annihilated. 6. It had been one manifold defeat for the last two years. 7. Would not any other nation have been overwhelmed by so great a mass of disaster?

55. 1. And did any one doubt that the enemy would come to besiege Rome? 2. But the gods, out of pity for the empire, had left something of the Roman name. 3. Inasmuch as there were too few officers in Rome, the senators themselves had to keep the weeping women* from the streets. 4. They compelled them to stay each inside her own door. 56. 1. It was, moreover,* not right* for women in mourning to celebrate the yearly festival of Ceres. 2. Because so few women were without affliction at that time, the festival was omitted. 3. But the senate limited the period of mourning to thirty days, instead of ten months. 57. 1. What was to be the end of so great disasters?

2. Five hundred men, enlisted in the fleet, were now the city's sole defence. 3. So they wrote to the consul to come to Rome, if it could be done to the advantage of the state.*

58. 1. After the battle of Cannæ, Hannibal separated the captives. 2. He spoke kindly to the allies, and let* them go without ransom. 3. Since he was fighting only for power,* he did not wish it to be a war of destruction. 4. The prisoners were glad to get any terms of ransom whatever. 5. They chose* ten of their number to send to the senate at Rome.

59. 1. No one of you is ignorant how worthless these captives are. 2. You all know* whether any state ever

had more worthless captives or not. 3. They would never lay down their arms through fear* of the enemy. 4. But they thought it was not right* that not one Roman should survive the battle of Cannæ. 5. And they would not have survived, had the enemy had swords enough to kill them. 6. "We do not begrudge others their good fortune,*" said the leader of the delegation. 7. "They, indeed,* have the reward of their fleetness of foot who were afraid* to stop before they got to Venusia. 8. You have bought slaves at no less price than we could be ransomed at. 60. 1. We pray that you will restore us to our relatives.* 2. If any one will loan us money, we will give him our estates as security."

3. They had surrendered to the enemy, and yet they thought that they should be preferred to those who had fallen in the ranks. 4. They had had the whole night free for escaping; 5. but they did not want* to escape. 6. They did not have bravery enough to save themselves, even when their leader pointed out an easy way to safety. 7. Are there more* than 600 who dared to break through the enemy's lines? 8. And* yet, how much safer the way would have been for almost* two legions! 9. Do I accuse* them of cowardice? 10. No, of a crime; 11. for they opposed those who did save themselves, so that the latter had to push them aside with drawn swords. 12. They preferred hiding in their tents to escaping. 13. Instead of standing and fighting, they fled; 14. instead of fleeing from their camp, they waited for the enemy to come; 15. and then, without trying* a single battle, they surrendered. 16. That is their method of warfare. 17. Shall we ransom such soldiers? 61. 1. No; we must* not drain the treasury for them in order to enrich the enemy.

2. Another story is that a hearing before the senate was not granted the ten ambassadors. 3. These ten, moreover, had all turned back from their journey to Hannibal's camp, under the pretext of finding out the names of the prisoners. 4. Thus freed from their oath to return, they remained in Rome.

PART II.

**BASED UPON CICERO, CATO MAIOR
AND LAELIUS.**

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ABBREVIATIONS.

A. & G.	Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar.
A. & S.	Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.
G.	Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar.
H.	Harkness's Latin Grammar.

* refers to the Table of Synonyms.

A superior figure (*e.g.* permit¹) put after a word applies to that word alone ; put before a word, it applies to two or more immediately following.

All other abbreviations are easily understood, and are the same as those in "Harper's Latin Dictionary."

RULES

TO BE OBSERVED IN PREPARING THESE EXERCISES.

1. **Do not use an English-Latin dictionary at all**; for, in the first place, none is needed; and, in the second, none in existence will give the words required.

2. Let the **text of Cicero** furnish the vocabulary.

3. Follow Cicero's form of expression *as closely as the English will allow*.

4. Translate **thoughts**, not **words**.

5. **Beware** of translating English words by the Latin words from which they are derived, and *vice versa*. Occasionally the meanings *may* coincide, but in a large majority of cases our English words are derived from the Low Latin, in which the original meanings had for the most part disappeared, — *e.g.* *honestus* can never be rendered by honest, or honest by *honestus*; neither can superb = *superbus*, etc.

6. "Avoid the repetition of proper names *as much as possible*, and of general expressions representing persons, like 'the Roman,' 'the consul,' 'the dictator,' etc. Use pronouns instead; if they do not seem to refer easily and naturally, be sure that the thought is not arranged in Roman fashion, and try it again." — *Preble and Parker's Latin Writing*, p. 27.

7. Observe the arrangement of the grammatical references: Attention is called only to such parts of the same article in the grammar as are followed by a mark of punctuation; *e.g.* H. 419, III, 2, 2), means — consult the whole of the main article, the whole of section III, of paragraph 2, and of the subdivision 2), while, in H. 419 III 2 2), only the last division, 2), is referred to.

EXERCISES FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

CICERO, CATO MAIOR.

CHAPTER I.

When Cicero was 'sixty-two years old and felt old 1 age pressing² upon him, he decided, in order to lighten its burden of cares, to write an essay on the subject. The reader³ would readily see, even ⁴without Cicero's 2 saying so, that the composition of the treatise was to the author a very pleasant* task. The thoughts are Cic- 3 ero's own, ⁵but, to give them the ⁶greater weight, he puts them into the mouth of the aged Marcus Porcius Cato.

* refers to Synonyms.

¹ What case? See A. & G. 215: A. & S. 356; 358 a: G. 364: H. 396 V.

² Can the participial construction be retained in Latin?

³ *Lector*? Verbal nouns in -or are to be used in only two instances: 1) to express a constant characteristic or a repeated peculiarity of the agent, *e.g.* *Cicero orator*; 2) to denote the agent in a single action, by which he has won enduring

name and fame, *e.g.* *Romulus, Romae conditor*. In all other cases use a participle or a relative clause.

⁴ Not to say = *tacere*. For the ablative absolute expressing condition see A. & G. 255 d, 4; 292 Rem.; 310 a: A. & S. 422; 547, a: G. 409; 594 2; 667; 670: H. 431, 1; 507 note 7; 549, 2.

⁵ Translate by a relative clause.

⁶ Do not overlook *the* in translating. See A. & G. 250, Rem., Note: A. & S. 415: G. 400: H. 423.

- 1 ¹When Scipio² ³expressed surprise that Cato² never found his old age unpleasant, the latter⁴ answered that to such as follow nature and obey* her laws² any⁵ time of life will be pleasant.*
- 2 Now everybody wishes* to attain to length of days, and yet most people, when they have become⁶ old,
- 3 complain* that old age⁷ has come too* soon. But* when men find fault with their old age, it is undoubtedly their own characters, not their age* that is to
- 4 blame. Old age cannot fail⁸ to be burdensome to a
- 5 peevish and churlish man; indeed,* the same may be
- 6 said of any⁵ time of life. A happy* old age, moreover,* does not by any means depend⁹ solely upon wealth and social position, but* rather upon wisdom
- 7 and virtue; there are some to whom¹⁰ poverty cannot¹¹ make¹² old age unpleasant, others* to whom it would be almost intolerable even in the midst of the greatest affluence.

¹ For the circumstantial participle denoting time and cause see A. & G. 292: A. & S. 547: G. 667-669: H. 549, 1.

² Indirect object.

³ *Expressed surprise*: rendered by one word.

⁴ See p. 26, note 6, and p. 27, note 1.

⁵ *I.e.* every; cp. Dickens (*Dombey and Son*, Vol. I, ch. VIII): "Money, Paul, can do any thing." "Any thing means every thing, don't it, Papa?"

⁶ Time and cause; see A. & S.

509, (3), (4): G. 586, Rem. See also note 1.

⁷ Render by the pronoun. See also note 4 above.

⁸ *quin*.

⁹ *perpendere*; cf. Lael. ch. XXVI, § 97.

¹⁰ What case? See A. & G. 234, a: A. & S. 388; 389: G. 356: H. 391, I.

¹¹ Subjunctive of characteristic; see A. & G. 320, a: A. & S. 500 (2); 501 a: G. 634: H. 503 I.

¹² *reddere*.

Some old men, it is true, think that because they 1
are advanced in years and can accomplish¹ nothing
they are looked down upon; but* neither is this the 2
fault of years. Think of Fabius Maximus; he was 3
a very old man when he re-captured Tarentum ²and 4
thereby won for himself such everlasting* glory; but 5
although he was so old, he was elected* dictator to
oppose³ the youthful Hannibal in the second Punic*
war,⁴ and by his persistence saved the republic. Old 6
⁵as he was, he was for many years an admirable leader,
not only in war but in civil life as well.

Such an old age as that of Fabius it would not be 7
right* to call unhappy; and his is not the only case that 8
might be mentioned. We remember Plato,⁶ for example,⁷ 9

¹ *agere*.

² English prefers co-ordination, Latin subordination. In this case subordinate by means of a relative clause.

³ What mood?

⁴ Ablative of time.

⁵ *quamvis*; see p. 37, note 6.

⁶ Accusative or genitive? The accusative indicates a complete and immediate conception, usually of something in the personal experience or knowledge of the subject, the genitive a partial conception and one that is recalled only by reflecting. The accusative is a direct object; the genitive is a partitive genitive.

⁷ Render for example 1) by *ut*,

sicut, velut, when the example is quoted merely to explain or illustrate a preceding statement; 2) by *nam, enim*, when the example is quoted in order to establish the truth of the preceding statement; 3) by *itaque*, when the example is a deduction from what precedes. 4) *Exempli causa* (= by way of example) is to be employed only in full and complete sentences with a verb like adduce, quote (*afferre, proferre, ponere*), etc. And 5) use *verbi causa, verbi gratia* (= let us say, for the sake of an example) to illustrate a general term by means of a single instance chosen at random.

1 dying¹ pen in hand at eighty-one; while Gorgias, at
the age of one hundred and six years, still took the
2 greatest pleasure in his study² and * profession. These
men, and others* like them,³ had no fault whatever to
find with old age.

3 Some people think that old age must⁴ be unhappy,
because it incapacitates⁵ a man for public business.
4 True; but not for every sort. There are some kinds
5 of public business especially* adapted to the old, which
6 young men could not perform. If you say* that Cato
in his old age was not engaged in active life ⁶because
he did not serve in the field any longer, you might as
well say that the pilot is of no use, because he does not
7 climb masts or bail out bilge-water. For, with the wis-
dom and judgment and influence which old age is wont
to have in increased degree, he used to direct the sen-
ate and people how to act, and thus he did ⁷more good
than he could have done by the exercise of the great-
est possible physical strength* and activity.

8 But,* it may be said, old men's memory often fails,
9 and they are thus unfitted for such duties. True; but
10 any one's memory will fail if it is not used. Pytha-
goras,⁸ for example,⁹ and Plato⁸ and the rest* of the
great philosophers⁸ not only retained their memory as
long as they lived, but pursued their scientific studies

¹ Render by a relative clause.

⁶ Indirect discourse; see Gram-
mar.

² Ablative of cause; see Gram-
mar.

⁷ *I.e.* more and better.

³ Genitive or dative? Why?

⁸ Dative of interest; see A. &
G. 235, a: A. & S. 381: H. 384
II 2.

⁴ See Syn., s.v., and p. 30,
note 8.

⁵ *avocare, abstrahere.*

⁹ See p. 5, note 7.

even till extreme old age. But apart¹ from these 1
higher pursuits, any² old man can remember what in-
terests him.

Accordingly we see that old men are not necessarily 2
inactive or withdrawn from active life. They may be as 3
busy as they were in earlier life, and some of them, like
Cato, however old, are always learning something new.

The second reason why old age should be deplored³ 4
is that it ⁴weakens our bodies. True; but* an old 5
man, ⁵if he be wise, never feels the loss of his youth-
ful⁶ strength.* For⁷ he no more* desires the strength 6
of youth than a young man desires that of an ele-
phant. Besides* it ⁸should be remembered that it is 7
the vices of youth, not old age itself, that weaken the
body. Moderation and virtue can preserve even to 8
ripe old age some of our early vigor. We see, for ex- 9
ample,⁹ how Nestor, even after he had lived¹⁰ through
the third generation of men,* was actively engaged in
the Trojan war. And Cato, at eighty-four, could still 10
perform all the duties and functions of senator, ora-
tor and¹¹ patron; and never did a caller¹² find* him 11

¹ Not a preposition in Latin.

² See p. 4, note 5.

³ Cf. ch. II, § 4.

⁴ Cf. ch. V, § 15.

⁵ The adjective alone in Latin
has all the force of the conditional
clause in English.

⁶ Not an adjective in Latin.

⁷ See Syn., s.v. And, note 4.

⁸ What mood? See A. & G.
266, a: A. & S. 472, (2), a: G.
256, 2: H. 483; 484, IV, note 2.

⁹ See p. 5, note 7.

¹⁰ What mood in Latin?
Why?

¹¹ See A. & G. 208 1, 2, 3: A.
& S. 564, a: G. 483 2: H. 554 6.

¹² English *nomina agentis* must
be rendered into Latin by a
relative clause or a participle,
except when they represent a
constant characteristic of the
agent, or have become a stand-
ing epithet. See also p. 3, note 3.

1 pre-engaged. He knew* how to adapt¹ to the strength*
 2 he possessed whatever he wished* to do. And he
 knew, too, of how much more² value is mental keen-
 ness than bodily vigor.

3 Furthermore, it is not old age alone that brings
 4 physical weakness. Ill health* quite as often³ pre-
 vents a man from performing public duties, and against
 5 this youth no less than old age has to contend. But,*
 some one may say,* the mind* also* weakens and
 6 gives way in old age and men become foolish. True,
 7 I answer, sometimes but not always; for it is no more
 true that all old men are dotards than it is that all
 8 young men are wanton and dissipated. For if the
 mental powers are kept in action, they never become
 old or impaired.

9 The third charge against old age⁷ is that it deprives⁸
 10 us of pleasures. But if by pleasures⁹ sensual pleasures
 are meant, then it is a boon divine that years bestow,
 in that they remove¹⁰ from us the most baneful¹¹ curse
 11 of human life; for ⁹sensuality is the source of all sin

¹ What mood in Latin?

² *I.e.* was in him.

³ General condition, past time;
 see A. & G. 309, *b*, *d*: A. & S.
 477 *d*, 2.

⁴ What case? See p. 3, note 6.

⁵ Genitive of value; see A. &
 G. 252 *a*: A. & S. 371; 372: G.
 397: H. 404; 405.

⁶ *tantum*.

⁷ Objective genitive; see A. &
 G. 217: A. & S. 353 (2): G. 361,
 2: H. 396, III.

⁸ Indicative or subjunctive?

See A. & G. 321; 341, *d*: A. & S.
 519: G. 538-541: H. 516, II.

⁹ Translate by the proper de-
 monstrative.

¹⁰ A relative clause of cause;
 see A. & G. 320 *e*; 321 *b*; 341, *d*:
 A. & S. 500 (1), (2): G. 538, 4;
 627 Rem.: H. 517, 2.

¹¹ For the superlative of ad-
 jectives in *-alis* see A. & G. 89 *d*
 note (top of p. 56): A. & S. 172
 (1): H. 168, 2.

and shame, and * virtue and * wisdom can gain no foothold where pleasure reigns supreme. And if wisdom 1 and intelligence cannot free us from so great a curse, we ought* at least* to be thankful* that at last* old age has made it possible for us not to care for that which we ought* not to do. And so the charge that 2 age is deprived of sensual enjoyments¹ seems to be its greatest praise.

But if some one assert² that the old cannot enjoy 3 banquets³ and drinking, we may answer that they escape also* the indigestion and inebriety that follow. However, there is at a banquet something higher and* 4 nobler than mere sensual enjoyment: to the wise man, 5 the most pleasant* features of it are the company, and the conversation in which we engage over our glasses. But* it is pleasanter* to abstain from those⁴ other* 6 pleasures¹ than it is to enjoy them. ⁵If one desires 7 such pleasures,⁶ it is perhaps* unpleasant to be deprived of them; but if one does not miss a thing, its 8 absence is never painful.

And so ⁷when the years of service under pleasure 9 and passion are over, we may be thankful* that we are at last* independent and can devote ourselves to the higher pleasures of intellectual pursuits.

¹ Ablative of separation; see Grammar.

² Cf. ch. VI, § 17.

³ Ablative of source (*frui* means to get enjoyment from); see A. & G. 249, note: A. & S. 419, foot-note: G. 405, Rem. 1: H. 421 I, foot-note 1.

⁴ What pronoun? See A. & G. 102, c: A. & S. 181 (3): G. 291: H. 450, 1 note.

⁵ See p. 7, note 5.

⁶ Genitive; see A. & G. 218, a, b: A. & S. 359-360: G. 373: H. 399, I, 1.

⁷ Ablative absolute.

1 The farmer's life, moreover,* is gladdened with
 pleasures, the enjoyment of which no old age can hin-
 2 der. The earth is bountiful and always returns with
 3 interest what it receives. Who would not be filled
 with wonder and delight at beholding its natural
 powers,* ¹as, from the smallest seeds, it generates trees
 and ²vines, and ³fruits delightful ⁴to the eye as well as
 4 ⁵to the taste? Then* the ingenious contrivances for
 the cultivation of the soil, the swarms of bees and the
 flowers of every kind offer pleasures without end.

5 The Romans of the good old* times delighted⁴ in
 agriculture and often had to be summoned to the city
 6 from their farms to discuss⁵ affairs of state. Further-
 more,⁶ this way of life is not only delightful, but it is
 in the highest degree healthful and profitable as well.

7 The abundance of every thing 'man* could⁸ wish* for,
 the beauty of the green fields and olive groves could⁸
 not fail to make any one's⁹ old age supremely happy.*

8 For old age itself offers no hinderance to the con-
 9 tinued¹⁰ love and pursuit of agriculture. We learn that

¹ See p. 4, note 1.

² For the use of the connec-
 tive see p. 7, note 11.

³ Ablative of the supine; see
 A. & G. 303: A. & S. 555,
 a-c: G. 437, Rem. 1: H. 547,
 1, 2.

⁴ What tense expresses cus-
 tomary action? See A. & G.
 277, note, Rem.: A. & S. 464:
 G. 222: H. 469 II.

⁵ Cf. ch. I, § 3.

⁶ See Syn., s.v. Then.

⁷ May the relative pronoun
 be omitted in Latin as in Eng-
 lish?

⁸ Indicative or subjunctive?
 See A. & G. 311 c: A. & S. 474,
 d; 477 c: G. 599, Rem. 3: H.
 511 l note 3; 476, 4.

⁹ Which indefinite pronoun?
 See A. & G. 202 c: A. & S. 454:
 H. 458.

¹⁰ Gerundive; see A. & G. 300:
 A. & S. 551: G. 428; 433: H.
 544, 1; 542 III.

Valerius Corvus, ¹for instance, lived in the country and tilled the soil until he was a hundred years old, and that too ²without losing any of his former influence. Indeed, ³the crowning glory of his old age — as of that ¹ of many an old man whose youth has been rightly spent — was the influence ⁴he wielded. ² The rewards of such influence ⁵are ⁶worth more ^{*} than any or all the sensual pleasures of youth. But it is ⁷not every old ³ man that can obtain ^{*} them. Deference will always be ⁴ paid to gray hairs, but such influence can be acquired only by genuine worth ⁸ and an exemplary life.

And ^{*} if, as some may say, the old are ill-tempered, ⁵ peevish, greedy, this again ^{*} is not the fault of old age, but of character and education. For good character, ⁶ like good wines, cannot be soured by age.

The fourth and ^{*} last ^{*} charge brought against old ⁷ age is that death cannot be far away. But ^{*} is youth ⁸ any farther removed from death ⁹? In fact, ¹⁰ death threatens ^{*} youth in many more ^{*} forms than ^{*} it does old age. But, ^{*} even if we grant that there is nothing ¹⁰ good ¹¹ in death, there is at least ^{*} no evil ¹² to fear. ^{*} For death ¹³ will either ^{*} utterly destroy the soul ^{*} or ¹¹ take it away to an eternal ^{*} life of bliss. And so the ¹²

¹ See p. 5, note 7.

² *without losing*: an English idiom; in Latin *neque tamen* with a finite verb.

³ See p. 10, note 7.

⁴ *I.e.* had.

⁵ Appositional genitive; see p. 37, note 5.

⁶ Predicate genitive of value; see p. 28, note 8.

⁷ *non quivis* etc., or *non cuiusvis* *senis* est etc.

⁸ Cf. Lael. ch. VIII, § 27.

⁹ Not a noun in Latin.

¹⁰ *I.e.* indeed. ^{*}

¹¹ Partitive genitive.

¹² Relative clause; indicative or subjunctive?

¹³ Will this be a future in Latin?

wise old man passes away, as ripened fruit drops to
 1 the earth, without struggle or reluctance. The old*
 have scarcely any sensation of dying, and after death
 2 comes immortality. Why in the world,* then, should
 people dread* a state¹ that is either* desirable or at
 worst non-existent, or* why mourn over it when it
 3 comes?² Besides,* ³to live in fear* of what must*
 come will take away all peace of mind.*

4 Every time of life has its own fixed boundaries and⁴
 5 one feels no regret when they are passed. The limit⁵
 of old age is death and⁴ it should no more be dreaded*
 6 than that of any other⁶ age*; for our souls,* ⁷when
 freed from the framework⁸ of our bodies, do not perish
 7 and⁴ cannot perish. In a word, the souls ⁹we have
 are but gleanings of the Universal Divine Intelligence
 8 brought down from their home above; and I, at least,*
¹⁰am firmly convinced that we shall return again* to
 heaven, whence we came, to live for all eternity.

9 Again, the twin-brother of death is sleep. Now
 10 the soul¹¹ lives ⁷while we sleep, and reveals then the¹²

¹ *conditio, locus.*

² *I.e.* happens.*

³ *I.e.* if one live; see p. 34,
 note 10.

⁴ See Syn., s.v., note 4.

⁵ Dative of the purpose or end;
 see A. & G. 233, a: A. & S. 386:
 G. 350: H. 390, I, II, note 1,
 1)-2).

⁶ See p. 28, note 7.

⁷ For the circumstantial parti-
 ciple used to abridge a temporal
 clause see references p. 4, note 1.

⁸ Ablative of separation.

⁹ How is the relative clause
 avoided in translating?

¹⁰ *persuasissimum mihi est.*

¹¹ Singular or plural? The sin-
 gular denotes soul as such; the
 plural denotes various souls as
 distinguished one from another.
 Cf. Lael. IV, § 13, etc.; and C.
 M. XXI, § 80 (*corporibus*), § 81
 (*corporis*).

¹² Ablative of degree of differ-
 ence; see p. 3, note 6.

more * clearly its divine powers and origin¹ ²by looking forward into the future. ³How much more divine ¹ must it be, ⁴when entirely freed from the bonds of the flesh!

And finally, the best and⁵ greatest men not only ² recognize that their souls⁶ ⁷are going to a better world than this, but they⁸ are also convinced that the future of this world will concern them. If this were not so, ³ who would not prefer to lead a life of ease and strive to avoid all unnecessary⁹ exertion? But,* ¹⁰in the ⁴ hope of immortality, a wise man labors for undying fame. And, when his time comes, he passes away ⁵ without the least reluctance; for he knows* that he ⁶ has not lived in vain.

¹ Not a noun in Latin.

² Gerund or gerundive? See A. & G. 301, 1: A. & S. 551 c: G. 432: H. 542, IV.

³ See p. 12, note 12.

⁴ See p. 12, note 7.

⁵ See Syn., s.v., note 1.

⁶ See p. 12, note 11.

⁷ Present or future?

⁸ What case? See p. 32, note 2.

⁹ *quae non necessaria* (or *opus est*; *supervacanea*).

¹⁰ For the circumstantial participle denoting cause see references p. 4, note 1.

EXERCISES FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

CICERO, CATO MAIOR.

1. 1. To his friend, Titus Pomponius Atticus, Cicero addresses his essay on old age. 2. Both* were now growing old*; 3. and both were beginning* to feel the cares that this time of life brings. 4. And* so, in order to make the burden light, or* even pleasant,* Cicero decided to write a book about old age. 5. He knew* that Atticus was troubled in the same way as he himself about the republic*; 6. and besides (*praeterea*) they were old* friends. 7. Therefore, as soon as he resolved to write, he thought of Atticus as especially* worthy of its dedication.

8. The preparation of the book, he says,* was a pleasant* task; 9. for by it he hoped (*sperare*) to alleviate for his friend as well as for himself the discomforts attendant upon old age.

2. 1. Most people find old age a heavy burden. 2. But* that is because they have in themselves no capacity for a happy* life. 3. Old age,* like every other* appointment of nature, should not be looked upon as an evil.

* refers to the Synonyms.

4. And of (*per*) itself it really* is not such. 5. It is, indeed,* something that all men desire.* 6. And yet almost* all, when they once* have attained it, deplore the fact. 7. Do they think old age would be any less a burden, if it came when they were six hundred years old? 8. If so, they are mistaken. 9. Their past life, however long, can never lighten the peculiar burden of age.* 10. It is inevitable that there should be something to mark the end. 11. But if man* would only obey* nature's laws, it would not be so* difficult to support the growing burden of years.

3. 1. Some old* men complain* that they have been deprived of their youthful pleasures. 2. They ought* rather to be glad that they are once* freed from the bonds of passion. 3. Others* lament that they are no longer honored as they used to be. 4. If that is the case with them, it is not the fault of their age,* but of their character. 5. When a man is growing old,* he must* not become peevish and* churlish, if he wishes* to find* old age agreeable. 6. Moreover,* neither wealth nor power* is essential to a happy* old age. 7. And yet even the wise man, if he be in absolute want, does not find* old age very easy to bear; 8. while a foolish old man cannot be happy* even with the greatest abundance. 9. The best and only weapons against the discomforts of age* are wisdom and* virtue; 10. their fruits will never fail.

4. 1. Such an old* man was Quintus Fabius Maximus. 2. His was a character that old age could not change. 3. He was always dignified; 4. but his dignity was seasoned with courtesy. 5. And so, when he became very old, he was honored none the less. 6. He was, even

when advanced in years, no less admirable in the privacy of his home than he was in public. 7. And he was just as great in war as he was in civil life. 8. He was by no means a young man when he carried on the war against (*cum*) Hannibal. 9. And in that war by the recapture of Tarentum (*abl.* of means) he won (*i.e.* obtained*) everlasting* glory.

5. 1. Still, not every one can be a Fabius. 2. However, it is not necessary to have waged wars victoriously in order to find old age pleasant. 3. For after a calm and sinless life may follow a quiet and peaceful old age. 4. I will only mention such men as Plato and Isocrates and his teacher Gorgias. 5. These men never ceased to prosecute their studies; 6. and so their age* was by no means an unhappy one. 7. And our friend Ennius was poor as well as old*; 8. and yet he had no fault to find with old age.

6. 1. There are various reasons why it is thought that old age is undesirable. 2. First, because it removes us from public activity. 3. One who is well advanced in years loses (*i.e.* is deprived of) his physical strength* and vigor. 4. He cannot carry on wars, to be sure, but he need* not be idle for that reason. 5. No one would say* that men like Fabricius and Appius Claudius did nothing for the republic* in their old age. 6. They were indeed* engaged in active political life; 7. for through their wisdom and influence the state* made great achievements. 8. And old* Cato, though he could not serve in the field, was yet the destruction of Carthage (*excidio Carthagini*).

9. There is, then, public business for the old, which the strength* of youth cannot perform. 10. The high-

est deliberative body in the state is the assembly of "elders." 11. And this would not be so,* if the reason* and judgment of the old were not recognized (*probatus, spectatus*). 12. The caution of old age is often better than the boldness of youth; 13. for the former is the safety of the state; 14. and it also* may often uphold and restore a government made to totter by the follies of youth.

7. 1. But* are not old men removed from public business by the failure of memory? 2. Not any more* than other* people. 3. A young man's memory also* will fail, if he does not keep it in practice. 4. Old men remember what they care (*lubet*) to remember and what interests them. 5. They do not forget, for instance, where they have hidden their money; 6. neither do they forget their appointments to appear in court; 7. they can easily remember their debtors; 8. and when they do happen* to forget their creditors, that is not the fault of age.*

9. Did old age compel Sophocles to cease from writing tragedies? 10. or* Homer to lay aside his song? 11. In the case of the greatest of poets, philosophers and statesmen (*ii qui ad rem publicam se contulerunt*) the active prosecution of their special pursuits has ceased only with their life.

8. 1. And then* we hear that if one lives long, one sees much that is unpleasant. 2. But* much also* that is pleasant.* 3. Besides,* youth, or any other* time of life, is not free from (*i.e.* void* of) pain (*dolor*).

4. So we have seen that a wise old man is always busy, always accomplishing something; 5. and thus he makes himself a burden to no one, but a delight to all. 6. For

all enjoy his conversation (*sermo*), and his precepts of wisdom lead them to strive after virtue.

9. 1. The second point against old age is that it takes away our strength.* 2. But* old age does not desire or need* great physical strength. 3. If an orator lose his strength from old age, calm and deliberate discourse will be more* becoming to him. 4. Or,* surrounded by young men, he can instruct and train them for the performance of every duty of life. 5. And all teachers of the noble* arts ought* to be accounted happy,* even though their strength have failed. 6. Many an old man, whose body has not been exhausted by the vices of youth, has never felt the loss of his youthful powers.*

10. 1. Homer often praises old* Nestor's virtues; 2. and because of these virtues he had lived for three generations. 3. And yet such was this old man's power,* not so much physical as mental, that Agamemnon said,* 4. that if he had ten men* like him, he could soon* conquer Troy. 5. Neither was his strength* ever wanting* in council* or in war. 6. So* also* Cato used his youthful vigor while he had it; 7. but when it was gone he did not long to have it again. 8. He saw how every period of life has its own seasonableness. 9. To him the ripeness of old age had a certain natural propriety. 10. And he always continued* to strive to do just as much as he could. 11. Even to his eighty-fourth year, neither senate-house nor forum missed the musical ring of his voice.

11. 1. But grant that old men have little bodily strength; 2. there is still no reason to (*cur*) complain* of old age. 3. For no one expects physical power* in an aged man. 4. The old are not expected to do even

as much as they might do. 5. But it is not old age alone that is often too* weak to perform official duties. 6. Poor health* is as often or* oftener a cause of such weakness. 7. And the young can no more* be free from ill-health* than can the old. 8. But its defects can be made good by painstaking. 9. Further, every one should remember that health* of mind* and intellect is even more important than health of body. 10. And he who does so may become an old man in body, 11. but his soul* will always have some of the spirit of youth. 12. According to the life we live, therefore, shall we possess or* lack the strength to continue* our studies and labors even to our latest breath.

12. 1. Again, age* is deprived of pleasure, they say.* 2. This is the third charge against it. 3. But is old age for that reason evil? 4. It is rather a great blessing, in that it frees us from the bonds of passion. 5. For (the enjoyment of) sensual pleasure is more* a curse than a blessing. 6. Whole* states* are ruined by it. 7. Lust for pleasure is the exciting motive to almost* all sins. 8. It is the enemy* of intellect and still more of virtue. 9. For imagine a person moved to the highest possible pitch of sensual pleasure, 10. and* you will see that, just so long as such pleasure possesses him, he is incapable of any intellectual process; 11. he can accomplish nothing that requires reason,* nothing that requires thought. 12. And if it is prolonged (adj.) into later (*inferior, posterior*) life, it will extinguish every light of the soul.* 13. What, then, is more abominable and pernicious than sensual indulgence? 13. 1. And yet there are some philosophers who teach that everything ought* to be judged by the standard of pleasure. 2. The

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ABBREVIATIONS.

A. & G.	Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar.
A. & S.	Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.
G.	Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar.
H.	Harkness's Latin Grammar.

* refers to the Table of Synonyms.

A superior figure (*e.g.* permit¹) put after a word applies to that word alone ; put before a word, it applies to two or more immediately following.

All other abbreviations are easily understood, and are the same as those in "Harper's Latin Dictionary."



RULES

TO BE OBSERVED IN PREPARING THESE EXERCISES.

1. **Do not use an English-Latin dictionary at all**; for, in the first place, none is needed; and, in the second, none in existence will give the words required.

2. Let the **text of Cicero** furnish the vocabulary.

3. Follow Cicero's form of expression *as closely as the English will allow*.

4. Translate **thoughts**, not **words**.

5. **Beware** of translating English words by the Latin words from which they are derived, and *vice versa*. Occasionally the meanings *may* coincide, but in a large majority of cases our English words are derived from the Low Latin, in which the original meanings had for the most part disappeared, — *e.g. honestus* can never be rendered by honest, or honest by *honestus*; neither can superb = *superbus*, etc.

6. "Avoid the repetition of proper names *as much as possible*, and of general expressions representing persons, like 'the Roman,' 'the consul,' 'the dictator,' etc. Use pronouns instead; if they do not seem to refer easily and naturally, be sure that the thought is not arranged in Roman fashion, and try it again." — *Preble and Parker's Latin Writing*, p. 27.

7. Observe the arrangement of the grammatical references: Attention is called only to such parts of the same article in the grammar as are followed by a mark of punctuation; *e.g.* H. 419, III, 2, 2), means — consult the whole of the main article, the whole of section III, of paragraph 2, and of the subdivision 2), while, in H. 419 III 2 2), only the last division, 2), is referred to.

EXERCISES FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

CICERO, CATO MAIOR.

CHAPTER I.

When Cicero was 'sixty-two years old and felt old 1 age pressing² upon him, he decided, in order to lighten its burden of cares, to write an essay on the subject. The reader³ would readily see, even 'without Cicero's 2 saying so, that the composition of the treatise was to the author a very pleasant* task. The thoughts are Cic- 3 ero's own, ⁵but, to give them the⁶ greater weight, he puts them into the mouth of the aged Marcus Porcius Cato.

* refers to Synonyms.

¹ What case? See A. & G. 215; A. & S. 356; 358 a; G. 364; H. 396 V.

² Can the participial construction be retained in Latin?

³ *Lector*? Verbal nouns in -or are to be used in only two instances: 1) to express a constant characteristic or a repeated peculiarity of the agent, e.g. *Cicero orator*; 2) to denote the agent in a single action, by which he has won enduring

name and fame, e.g. *Romulus, Romae conditor*. In all other cases use a participle or a relative clause.

⁴ Not to say = *tacere*. For the ablative absolute expressing condition see A. & G. 255 d, 4; 292 Rem.; 310 a; A. & S. 422; 547, a; G. 409; 594 2; 667; 670; H. 431, 1; 507 note 7; 549, 2.

⁵ Translate by a relative clause.

⁶ Do not overlook *the* in translating. See A. & G. 250, Rem., Note: A. & S. 415; G. 400; H. 423.

- 1 ¹When Scipio² ³expressed surprise that Cato² never found his old age unpleasant, the latter⁴ answered that to such as follow nature and obey* her laws⁵ any⁵ time of life will be pleasant.*
- 2 Now everybody wishes* to attain to length of days, and yet most people, when they have become⁶ old, 3 complain* that old age⁷ has come too* soon. But* when men find fault with their old age, it is undoubtedly their own characters, not their age* that is to 4 blame. Old age cannot fail⁸ to be burdensome to a 5 peevish and churlish man; indeed,* the same may be 6 said of any⁵ time of life. A happy* old age, moreover,* does not by any means depend⁹ solely upon wealth and social position, but* rather upon wisdom 7 and virtue; there are some to whom¹⁰ poverty cannot¹¹ make¹² old age unpleasant, others* to whom it would be almost intolerable even in the midst of the greatest affluence.

¹ For the circumstantial participle denoting time and cause see A. & G. 292: A. & S. 547: G. 667-669: H. 549, 1.

² Indirect object.

³ *Expressed surprise*: rendered by one word.

⁴ See p. 26, note 6, and p. 27, note 1.

⁵ *I.e.* every; cp. Dickens (*Dombey and Son*, Vol. I, ch. VIII): "Money, Paul, can do any thing." "Any thing means every thing, don't it, Papa?"

⁶ Time and cause; see A. & S.

509, (3), (4): G. 586, Rem. See also note 1.

⁷ Render by the pronoun. See also note 4 above.

⁸ *quin*.

⁹ *perpendere*; cf. Lael. ch. XXVI, § 97.

¹⁰ What case? See A. & G. 234, a: A. & S. 388; 389: G. 356: H. 391, I.

¹¹ Subjunctive of characteristic; see A. & G. 320, a: A. & S. 500 (2); 501 a: G. 634: H. 503 I.

¹² *reddere*.

Some old men, it is true, think that because they 1
are advanced in years and can accomplish¹ nothing
they are looked down upon; but* neither is this the 2
fault of years. Think of Fabius Maximus; he was 3
a very old man when he re-captured Tarentum ²and 4
thereby won for himself such everlasting* glory; but 5
although he was so old, he was elected* dictator to
oppose³ the youthful Hannibal in the second Punic*
war,⁴ and by his persistence saved the republic. Old 6
⁵as he was, he was for many years an admirable leader,
not only in war but in civil life as well.

Such an old age as that of Fabius it would not be 7
right* to call unhappy; and his is not the only case that 8
might be mentioned. We remember Plato,⁶ for example,⁷ 9

¹ *agere*.

² English prefers co-ordination, Latin subordination. In this case subordinate by means of a relative clause.

³ What mood?

⁴ Ablative of time.

⁵ *quamvis*; see p. 37, note 6.

⁶ Accusative or genitive? The accusative indicates a complete and immediate conception, usually of something in the personal experience or knowledge of the subject, the genitive a partial conception and one that is recalled only by reflecting. The accusative is a direct object; the genitive is a partitive genitive.

⁷ Render for example 1) by *ut*,

sicut, velut, when the example is quoted merely to explain or illustrate a preceding statement; 2) by *nam, enim*, when the example is quoted in order to establish the truth of the preceding statement; 3) by *itaque*, when the example is a deduction from what precedes. 4) *Exempli causa* (= by way of example) is to be employed only in full and complete sentences with a verb like *adduce*, quote (*afferre, proferre, ponere*), etc. And 5) use *verbi causa, verbi gratia* (= let us say, for the sake of an example) to illustrate a general term by means of a single instance chosen at random.

EXERCISES FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

CICERO, LAELIUS.

CHAPTER I.

1 The book in which Cicero sets forth his views ¹on the subject of friendship is, like the Cato Major, a dialogue made to rest on the authority of men* of
2 the olden* times. This essay, ²as well as the other, Cicero dedicated to his friend Atticus, who had often urged him to write a book of this sort, and³ at whose request he had, not many months⁴ before, composed
3 his treatise⁵ on old age.* In the latter⁶ work,⁷ Cato, almost* the oldest* and certainly the wisest man of his times, was just the character to take that part in a discussion on old age in which Cicero introduced
4 him; for he was an old* man for many years and

* refers to Synonyms.

250, Rem.: A. & S. 415: G. 400: H. 423.

¹ *de*.

⁵ *disputatio*.

² *i.e.* also.*

⁶ What pronoun? See A. &

³ When translated? See Syn., s.v., note 2.

G. 102, a: A. & S. 181 (4): G. 290, Rem. 1: H. 450, 2.

⁴ What case? See A. & G.

⁷ Why not *opus*?

in his very age* he was eminently happy. In the 1
former,¹ Laelius, surnamed "the Wise" and far-famed
for his intimate friendship with Scipio, discusses
friendship. *vv*

After the death of Scipio, ²B.C. 129, the eyes of all 2
were turned to Laelius to see³ how he bore his affliction. A wise man like him ought* to find his virtue 3
superior to all the ⁴changes and chances of mortal
life. But* people⁵ feared* that he did not bear his 4
grief as became⁵ the true philosopher; for, inasmuch 5
as he had been absent from the last meeting* of the
college of augurs, they thought that in his deep* sor-
row he ⁶had been unfaithful to a duty which at all
other times he had performed most scrupulously. But 6
they ⁷were unjust to accuse⁸ a man of so* sound a
character of neglecting⁹ his duty; for it was his 7
health* and* not his grief that kept him from the
meeting. *vv*

And yet it would be a great mistake to suppose that 8
Laelius was not touched¹⁰ with a feeling of sorrow for
the loss of so* dear a friend. His sorrow, however, 9
was not for his friend, who had gained all that ¹¹mortal

¹ What pronoun? See A. & G.
102, b: A. & S. 181 (4): G. 202:
H. 450, 2.

² Date from the founding of
Rome.

³ Omit.

⁴ *humani casus*.

⁵ *decēre*; what mood?

⁶ *abduci*.

⁷ In reference to a single and
definite action (*i.e.* in connection

with *quod* or *cum*) use *facere*, not
agere, with an adverb (*cf.* ch. II,
§ 9). When a relative clause
follows, making the thought
more general, *agere* should be
used. Which here?

⁸ What mood? Why?

⁹ *I.e.* of his duty neglected.

¹⁰ *commoveri*.

¹¹ *I.e.* that it is right* for mor-
tal man to wish* for.

all enjoy his conversation (*sermo*), and his precepts of wisdom lead them to strive after virtue.

9. 1. The second point against old age is that it takes away our strength.* 2. But* old age does not desire or need* great physical strength. 3. If an orator lose his strength from old age, calm and deliberate discourse will be more* becoming to him. 4. Or,* surrounded by young men, he can instruct and train them for the performance of every duty of life. 5. And all teachers of the noble* arts ought* to be accounted happy,* even though their strength have failed. 6. Many an old man, whose body has not been exhausted by the vices of youth, has never felt the loss of his youthful powers.*

10. 1. Homer often praises old* Nestor's virtues; 2. and because of these virtues he had lived for three generations. 3. And yet such was this old man's power,* not so much physical as mental, that Agamemnon said,* 4. that if he had ten men* like him, he could soon* conquer Troy. 5. Neither was his strength* ever wanting* in council* or in war. 6. So* also* Cato used his youthful vigor while he had it; 7. but when it was gone he did not long to have it again. 8. He saw how every period of life has its own seasonableness. 9. To him the ripeness of old age had a certain natural propriety. 10. And he always continued* to strive to do just as much as he could. 11. Even to his eighty-fourth year, neither senate-house nor forum missed the musical ring of his voice.

11. 1. But grant that old men have little bodily strength; 2. there is still no reason to (*cur*) complain* of old age. 3. For no one expects physical power* in an aged man. 4. The old are not expected to do even

as much as they might do. 5. But it is not old age alone that is often too* weak to perform official duties. 6. Poor health* is as often or* oftener a cause of such weakness. 7. And the young can no more* be free from ill-health* than can the old. 8. But its defects can be made good by painstaking. 9. Further, every one should remember that health* of mind* and intellect is even more important than health of body. 10. And he who does so may become an old man in body, 11. but his soul* will always have some of the spirit of youth. 12. According to the life we live, therefore, shall we possess or* lack the strength to continue* our studies and labors even to our latest breath.

12. 1. Again, age* is deprived of pleasure, they say.* 2. This is the third charge against it. 3. But is old age for that reason evil? 4. It is rather a great blessing, in that it frees us from the bonds of passion. 5. For (the enjoyment of) sensual pleasure is more* a curse than a blessing. 6. Whole* states* are ruined by it. 7. Lust for pleasure is the exciting motive to almost* all sins. 8. It is the enemy* of intellect and still more of virtue. 9. For imagine a person moved to the highest possible pitch of sensual pleasure, 10. and* you will see that, just so long as such pleasure possesses him, he is incapable of any intellectual process; 11. he can accomplish nothing that requires reason,* nothing that requires thought. 12. And if it is prolonged (adj.) into later (*inferior, posterior*) life, it will extinguish every light of the soul.* 13. What, then, is more abominable and pernicious than sensual indulgence? 13. 1. And yet there are some philosophers who teach that everything ought* to be judged by the standard of pleasure. 2. The

which friendship brings¹ are almost* more than one can count.²

1 Take away from all nature the bonds of good-will, and* everything ³in the whole* universe⁴ would be
2 divided; not a house, not a government in the world* is so* abiding but that ⁵the loss* of friendship and good-will would overthrow it utterly.

3 If, then, friendship is ⁶perfect harmony in tastes, pursuits and sentiments, combined⁷ with real affection,
4 what must⁸ its origin be? There are some philosophers⁹ who say that it springs from a feeling of want
5 of help and from interested motives. But* I maintain that the cause is a nobler one and lies further
6 back, namely, ¹⁰in nature herself. See how animals*
7 love their young. Will any one say* that this love is in consequence of a calculation of how much advantage they are likely to obtain from it? Certainly not; and no more is ours, but we love* because we see goodness and genuine worth in the object of our love.
9 We even, in a way, love people* that we have never

¹ *I.e.* has.

² Can the object of this transitive verb be omitted in Latin as in English?

³ A relative clause will be found necessary in translating.

⁴ What construction? See A. & G. 258 f, 1, 2: A. & S. 426 c: G. 386; 387: H. 425 II 2.

⁵ Ablative absolute; *overthrow* will then be passive.

⁶ Cf. ch. IV, § 15.

⁷ In giving definitions the

Romans left out, for the sake of conciseness, any words that could possibly be supplied from the context.

⁸ When the auxiliaries, *must*, *can*, etc., are used *only* to give emphasis, they are translated into Latin simply by placing the verb in an emphatic position.

⁹ *docti*.

¹⁰ What would be the difference between *naturā* and *a naturā*?

seen,¹ be they friends or* enemies,* ²if only they possess a high degree³ of goodness and* virtue. And ¹when to this esteem the influence⁴ of mutual intercourse is added, a wonderful degree of love may be kindled in our hearts.* Advantages ⁵will follow, as a ²matter of course; but to say⁶ that the motives to love ³are found in the hope of such reward would be attributing to friendship an origin base indeed.

But* why is it that friendship so seldom endures ⁴till death? ⁷The reasons are many, and it is a wonder that any friendship ever escapes all the dangers that threaten.* Nothing, however, causes⁸ so* many ⁶friendships to be broken as for a friend to ask a favor that is incompatible with right and honor.

Now let us ask* how far a good and conscientious ⁷man may⁹ go in ¹⁰complying with the requests¹¹ of a friend. Let this be established as our law, that we ⁸never swerve in the least from the straight course and path of virtue.¹² If a friend ask* anything dishonorable ⁹

¹ A relative clause of concession. What mood?

² *if only*: *dummodo*.

³ Substantives like degree, measure, stage, etc., limited by such adjectives as high, large, etc., are often not translated, and the adjective is made to limit the following noun.

⁴ *vis*.

⁵ Cf. ch. IV, § 16.

⁶ What mood? See A. & G. 309, *a*, *d*: A. & S. 477 *d*, (1).

⁷ *causae vero*, etc.

⁸ Translate by the substantive.

⁹ Use the proper form of *licere*.

¹⁰ Use the gerundive construction.

¹¹ English nouns, especially abstract nouns, are often to be rendered in Latin by relative clauses, purpose clauses, etc.

¹² English metaphors should always be translated into Latin metaphors, and *vice versa*, but such translation can seldom be literal. See ch. XII, § 40.

of us he is no true friend, and¹ it is our duty to
 1 abandon him. Who² could be pardoned for the doing
 of a wrong, on the plea that it was done in behalf
 2 of a friend? Besides, that would be a most dishon-
 3 orable mode of defending one's self. ³In short, if
 friendship is to last, ⁴neither party can⁵ be permitted
 4 to fall away from virtue. Do, therefore, for a friend,
 when asked, only⁶ that which is morally right, and
 ask* of him in turn no more than is morally right.
 5 If, then, the truth of this law⁷ be granted, zeal to
 please and help a friend cannot be too* great.

6 But certain⁸ famous* scholars of Greece,⁹ ¹⁰I am told,
 say that ¹¹we should not seek friendships at all, because
 very intimate friendships bring too* many cares and
 7 anxieties, and so become a burden; besides, every one
 8 has business enough of his own to attend to. O bound-
 less folly¹²! which¹³ would, ¹⁴so to speak, take the very¹⁵
 9 sun from the skies. For since mankind* can never

¹ In translating avoid the co-ordination.

² Never make the indirect object of an active verb the subject of the same verb in the passive. See A. & G. 230: A. & S. 387: G. 208: H. 384, I, II 5.

³ *denique*.

⁴ *alteri . . . non, or neutri*.

⁵ See p. 30, note 8.

⁶ The Latin adjective is more significant than the English and often contains the force even of our emphatic *only* in itself.

⁷ See p. 29, note 5.

⁸ *quidam*, with the force of a

substantive. One adjective, but no more, can be made to limit *quidam*; when two or more are used, a *vir* or *homo* must be inserted. Cf. ch. VI, § 21, and ch. VII, § 24.

⁹ Render by the adjective.

¹⁰ See p. 28, note 6.

¹¹ The Latin prefers the passive construction.

¹² What case? See A. & G. 240 d: A. & S. 400: G. 340: H. 381.

¹³ *I.e.* for it.

¹⁴ In how many ways has Cicero expressed this thought?

¹⁵ *ipse*.

find* real freedom from care, these people would rob life of its most pleasant* feature—the interchange of kind feelings and kind services.]

¹What sort of a world* would this be, if there were 1 no love in it? And who would be willing to abound 2 in power* and wealth of every kind and have fine horses and slaves and splendid tapestries—everything, in short, that money can buy—on condition that he neither love* nor be loved? ²For my part, I 3 would much rather be poor in purse than poor in friends; for wealth³ is uncertain, but friendship³ is a 4 personal and inalienable possession.

We have already seen how far love in friendship 5 may⁴ go. Let us now establish more exactly how great 6 this love should be. Some say we ought* to love our 7 friends just as much as we love ourselves. But,*⁵as a 8 fact, we would really* do for a friend things that we should never think of doing for ourselves. Others* 9 again think we ought* to love our friends just as much as they love us and no more.* But* friendship 10 is not so* ungenerous as to be continually on its guard against⁶ giving more than it receives, and to insist⁷ that the debit and credit accounts always balance.)

If, then, we can adopt neither of these⁸ limitations, 11 shall we approve⁹ of that¹⁰ other theory, namely, that

¹ *quis* or *qui*?

² *ego quidem* (= ἔγωγε).

³ Use the proper demonstrative.

⁴ *I.e.* is permitted.*

⁵ *constat*.

⁶ *ne*.

⁷ *contendere*.

⁸ What pronoun? See p. 26, note 6, and p. 27, note 1.

⁹ What mood and why?

¹⁰ What pronoun? See A. & G. 102, a, b: A. & S. 450, (1): G. 290, 6; 292, 4: H. 450, 3.

for a friend's sake we may deviate just so far from the right path as not to bring disgrace upon ourselves?

1 No; even if a friend's life were at stake, 'we ought,* as I have said* before, never to depart from the path of virtue.

2 ²To resume, however, if friendship is the most valuable of possessions, ³we should exercise more care
3 in ⁴selecting our friends. To be sure, one cannot always tell who is worthy of one's friendship, with-
4 out⁵ first testing his character. And only by actual experience⁶ in friendship can ⁷one determine who will be faithful and* constant, and* who fickle and
5 false. He only will be true who is naturally frank and sympathetic and⁷ who cannot feign or flatter.
6 A steadfast and trustworthy friend will be free to give advice candidly or* even sternly if occasion demands,⁸ but he must not take delight in finding fault.

7 It is also* a very important matter⁹ that, ¹⁰if a man is possessed of superior character or position, he not only bring himself down to the level of his friends but also* assist them to rise in the world.)

¹ Impersonal construction. See A. & G. 146 b-d: A. & S. 250; 318, (3), (4), a: G. 199: H. 298; 301, 2.

² *ut ad propositum revertar.*

³ English prefers the active, Latin the passive construction.

⁴ Gerundive construction. See A. & G. 301, (3): A. & S. 548 (2); 551 c: G. 432-434: H. 543; 544 2.

⁵ Rendered in the ablative absolute.

⁶ Why not *experientia*?

⁷ When translated? See Syn., s.v., note 2.

⁸ What tense in Latin?

⁹ See p. 29, note 5.

¹⁰ For the circumstantial participle denoting condition, see A. & G. 292; 310, a: A. & S. 547: G. 670: H. 549, 2.

¹Such a one should never prefer himself to his weaker 1
friends or allow* them to be overshadowed by his
own superior talents or fortune.* And on the other 2
hand it is the duty of a manly man to recognize his
own inferiority—if he really* be inferior—and*
not to complain or fancy that ²people look down on
him.

As to the time³ for ⁴deciding about friendships, 3
I would say that, ⁵if made ⁶when the character is
strengthened with maturer years, they ⁷are likely to
be lasting; whereas those made in early life are 4
more* likely to be broken, for characters and tastes
may change⁸ and become uncongenial. Then* one 5
should be careful in ⁹choosing new* friends; and a 6
new friend should never be preferred to an old* and
well-tried¹⁰ one. The older the friend, the dearer he 7
should be.

Not only may change of tastes or* of character 8
break up ordinary friendships, but on account* of
faults in one which the other had not before recog-
nized, a breach even between old* friends is sometimes

¹ What pronoun? See A. & G. *d*, 1; 292, Rem.: A. & S. 422;
102 *c*: A. & S. 181 (3): G. 291: 547, *a*: G. 409: H. 431 1;
H. 450. 549 1.

² See p. 34, note 3.

³ What case?

⁴ Gerundive construction; see
A. & G. 300: A. & S. 551: G.
428; 433: H. 544, 1; 542 III.

⁵ See p. 34, note 10.

⁶ A temporal clause is often
to be rendered by an ablative
absolute; see A. & G. 255,

⁷ Periphrastic future; see A.
& G. 129; 293 *a*, *c*: A. & S.
229 (1): G. 149; 238; 239: H.
233.

⁸ *commutari*.

⁹ See p. 34, note 4.

¹⁰ What case? See A. & G. 228,
a, *b*; 229, *b*: A. & S. 377; 380:
G. 346: H. 386, 2.

1 unavoidable. In such a case¹ it is proper that the
 2 intimacy should cease. But* in order that the friendship
 may not be transformed into active enmity it
 ought,* like a garment,² to be unstitched rather than
 cut apart.

3 But we should not demand in a friend virtues that
 4 we do not ourselves possess. A friendship is normal
 only when both* friends are good men and* not
 5 under the dominion of any passion.³ And if we wish*
 to lead a happy life⁴ in the companionship of true
 friends, we must* begin to win them only after⁵ we
 6 have formed a judgment of them; otherwise⁶ we shall
 be 'putting the cart before the horse, 'as the saying
 is.)

7 Now⁷ there are a great many who do not regard
 8 riches as indispensable to a happy* life; many others*
 9 have no desire for offices of honor; some despise*
 10 even virtue itself; but all men with one accord agree
 that without friendship life would not be worth living.
 11 Heaven itself, if we ¹⁰were to have no friends there,
 would have no charm for us.

12 We must* be careful, however, not to give offence
 13 to our friends. If a friend needs advice or* reproof
 —¹¹and that is often the case—it should always be

¹ See p. 29, note 5.

² See Syn., s.v. Dress.

³ Indirect object; see A. & G.
 224-227: A. & S. 374-376: G.
 344; 345: H. 384, I, II; 385, I, II.

⁴ Cognate accusative; see A.
 & G. 238: A. & S. 396, a; G. 331:
 H. 371 I, 2, 1), II

⁵ cum.

⁶ See Syn., s.v. Else.

⁷ See p. 31, note 12.

⁸ See p. 34, note 3.

⁹ autem.

¹⁰ See p. 35, note 7.

¹¹ A relative clause in Latin.

given at least* with courtesy. But there is one thing 1
that must* be diligently avoided in friendship, and
that is flattery. This² is a most dangerous vice; for 2
it corrupts the truth and thus makes all friendship 3
impossible. How could³ he be a true, sincere friend 4
who is so far from being candid and honest that he
changes even at another's beck and nod and says*
yes or* says* no just because another does? The 5
mere word friendship⁵ is meaningless, if friends be
insincere.

Though⁶ it is usually not difficult to distinguish the 6
flattering friend from the real, true one, still some
flatterers are so* clever with their tongues that it is
well for every one to be on his guard against being
misled by their insincerity. For they do not always 7
assent to everything, but by first* pretending to op-
pose and then yielding they deceive their friend the
more completely. Those who are continually⁷ fishing 8
for compliments⁸ and⁹ who find* so much pleasure in
themselves¹⁰ will always be ridiculed.

¹ Avoid the co-ordination in Latin.

² *Haec* or *hoc*? Why?

³ What mood and tense? See A. & G. 311, *a-c*: A. & S. 474, *a-d*, Note; 477 *c*: G. 250-252, Rems. 1, 2; 509, Rem. 3: H. 476, 4; 485; 486, I, II; 511 1 Note 3.

⁴ Cf. ch. XIV, § 51.

⁵ What case? See A. & G. 214 *f*: A. & S. 326; 351 Note: G. 359: H. 396 VI.

⁶ Which concessive conjunction? See A. & G. 313, *a*, Note; 266 *c*: A. & S. 480 (2), *a*: G. 605 Rem.; 608: H. 311 4; 515 III, Note 6.

⁷ *I.e.* always.

⁸ *laus*.

⁹ See Syn., s.v., note 2.

¹⁰ The intensive pronoun is put in the case that is demanded by the contrast; but the nominative, even when no special reason is evident, is often preferred.

1 To conclude, it is virtue alone, as I have already
 2 said,* on ¹which friendship depends. ²It both pro-
 3 duces and preserves friendship. And * ³next to virtue,
 true friendship is the choicest⁴ of heaven's blessings.
 4 All other⁵ earthly⁶ possessions are fleeting, perishable;
 5 but to us⁷, at least,* our friends, though they be dead,
 6 still live and always will live. For it is their souls*
¹that we love,* ⁸and these can never die.

¹ Not a relative clause in Latin.

² Cf. ch. VI, § 20.

³ Ablative absolute.

⁴ Of the adjectives in *-bilis*, *amabilis*, *mobilis*, and *nobilis* alone form regular superlatives. Cf. ch. I, § 4.

⁵ *Other* need not be translated; see p. 28, note 7.

⁶ *humanus*.

⁷ Ethical dative; see A. & G. 235, *a*, *b*; 236: A. & S. 382: G. 351: H. 389, Notes 1, 2.

⁸ Avoid the co-ordination in Latin.

EXERCISES FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

CICERO, LAELIUS.

1. 1. Cicero used to hear a great many stories about Laelius; 2. for he had been introduced to the latter's son-in-law, Quintus Mucius, with the understanding that he was to be with the old* gentleman as much as possible. 3. In his presence Scaevola once* happened to make mention of the topic which just about then was in almost* everybody's mouth — 4. I mean (*dicere*) the friendship between Scipio and* Laelius. 5. And so he repeated to a very few intimate friends the conversation about friendship which he had had with his father-in-law. 6. Cicero was present and heard this discourse, 7. and the main thoughts of it he has presented to us in this little book (*libellus*). 8. Laelius, Fannius and* Scaevola are introduced and* carry on the conversation as it were in our presence.

9. The book is dedicated to Cicero's friend, Atticus; 10. for with him Cicero had always lived in most intimate and* friendly relations. 11. Besides,* Atticus had often urged his friend to write such an essay. 12. It

* refers to synonyms.

seems that Cicero and Atticus must have discussed this (subject) together on various occasions; 13. for Atticus is told* that when he reads the book he will recognize himself. 14. It was at his request also* that the Cato Major had been written. 15. In the essay on old age, Cato, the oldest* and wisest man of Rome, is introduced to carry on the discussion. 16. But no one was so* well fitted to discuss friendship as Laelius; 17. for he too was called "the Wise" and* his friendship with Scipio was most famous.*

2. 1. Marcus Cato and Lucius Atilius also* had received this title (*nomen*), but for quite a different reason. 2. Laelius did not have the many-sided experience of a Cato; 3. but he was a man not only of great natural gifts and* high character, but* also of profound (*i.e.* deep*) learning. 4. Such was his philosophy (*i.e.* wisdom) that he considered virtue to be superior to all the changes and chances of mortal life. 5. And so people wished* to know* how he would bear the loss (*i.e.* death) of his much loved friend, Scipio. 6. Soon* after the death of Africanus, Laelius was absent from a meeting of the augurs. 7. He had at all other times been most scrupulous in the performance of every duty; 8. and so it was thought that his grief was the cause of his absence (*i.e.* not being present). 9. This, however, was not true; 10. for he had staid away on account* of his health.* 3. 1. Still it would be no nearer the truth to say* that he was unmoved (*i.e.* if it should be denied that he was moved) at Scipio's death. 2. No one (else) had ever had such a friend, he said,* as he had lost.*

3. Laelius found* consolation in the thought that no harm had befallen his friend. 4. The latter had

accomplished a splendid destiny. 5. He had gained everything that a man* could wish* for. 6. He even surpassed the highest hopes of his friends concerning him. 7. He destroyed the two cities most hostile* to the Roman government. 8. And by his uprightness and* affable manners he had made himself dear to every one. 9. He died, too, before he had lost* the freshness of his manhood (*virilitas*). 10. And without the pain of dying he ascended to the gods above.

4. 1. Laelius did not believe that everything is ended with death; 2. nor did he believe that the dead are indifferent to the sacred honors bestowed upon them. 3. But* he always maintained (*videri*) that the soul* returns again* to heaven, whence it came; 4. and that the better and more righteous a man is, the easier the soul's flight to the gods. 5. Now, inasmuch as Scipio was the best man he had ever known,* this journey must have been very easy for him. 6. But even if this theory, that the soul* perishes with the body, were the true one, there would still be no evil in death. 7. And he believed that as long as Rome should endure she would rejoice that Scipio had lived.

8. With him Laelius had shared his care for the public weal. 9. He had been his comrade in the wars against Carthage and* against Numantia; 10. and the remembrance of their friendship was exceedingly pleasant* to him. 11. He even hoped that the names of Scipio and Laelius would be known to posterity as were those of Damon and Pythias.

5. 1. Friendship, says* Cicero, can exist only between good (men). 2. And, the Stoics add, no one can be good except the-wise (man). 3. By wisdom, moreover,

they understand not that which is really* found* in every-day life, 4. but a fancied perfection (*perfectio*) that no human being ever can attain to. 5. Cicero does not press the point so* closely as do the philosophers. 6. His standard is as follows*: 7. Whoever possesses virtues and is free from (*carere*) vices is good; 8. and whoever obeys* the laws of nature as far as possible is good; 9. for nature is the best guide to right living.

10. There exists between us all, good and bad, a kind of social relation, which nature herself has formed. 11. We are connected with our kindred by stronger ties than with strangers. 12. But* friendship has even a firmer foundation. 13. Relationship can and does exist without any friendly feeling. 14. But friendship ceases to be, when good-will is wanting.* 15. In this, therefore, friendship is better than relationship.

6. 1. But* what is friendship? 2. It is nothing less than* harmony of tastes and opinions united with mutual affection. 3. Who then would not prefer friendship to all other* blessings that God can give? 4. It is better than health,* for the latter is apt to fail. 5. It is better than riches or* power,* for these cannot be relied upon; 6. and they depend not on ourselves, but* on the freaks of fortune.* 7. Besides,* these other* things are suited each to one purpose only; 8. friendship, however, one may use on all occasions and for almost* every end. 9. Whether in prosperity or* in adversity, what is more desirable than a friend to share it? 10. The enjoyment of good fortune* is made greater by his joy*; 11. the burden of (*gravis*) adversity is lightened by his love. 12. Without friendship life would indeed* not be worth living.

7. 1. A friend is, to a certain extent, one's second self. 2. Through our friends, though absent we are still present; 3. by their help, though weak we are strong; 4. and* even when dead we still live through them. 5. If it were not for friendship and harmony, no city or state* could abide. 6. For it is this power* that has brought the universe together. 7. Without it everything would again* be scattered in discord. 8. Such, at least,* was the theory of the learned Empedocles. 9. It is, moreover,* a doctrine that all men can approve.

10. So far we have been looking at the many advantages that friendship brings. 8. 1. Let us now see what its origin is. 2. Some say that it is on account* of our weakness and want of help that we feel the need of friendship. 3. The advantages it brings are, however, not the cause but only one of the peculiar features of friendship. 4. The real cause lies further back and* is a nobler one: 5. the source of all love* is in nature herself. 6. That this is so* can be seen in the case of animals* as well. 7. They seem to love* their young with real affection. 8. Do they first* calculate how much good they are likely to have from it? 9. Still less do human beings in a matter of true friendship. 10. We love,* in a way, such men as Socrates and Sophocles, even though we have never seen them. 11. (And that is natural) for we love* because we see goodness and* worth in the object of our affection, 12. and nothing is more lovable than virtue. 9. 1. We love it even in those we have never seen. 2. How great then must be our affection for those with whom we have nearer intercourse.

3. If friendship did really* spring from want of help, 4. then the less ability a man has, the better he would be qualified for friendship. 5. On the contrary (*contra*), the less a man needs,* the more friends he has.

6. I do not by any means agree with those who judge everything by the measure of sensual pleasure. 7. Such a motive were too* base and* contemptible to think of. 8. The most real and most worthy origin of friendship is to be found in nature.

10. 1. If, then, friendship springs from nature, why do so* few friendships last till death? 2. The reasons are various: 3. In the first* place, there may be an incompatibility of interests. 4. Strife over an engagement with a girl, or over anything else which both* friends cannot have at the same time, may break up friendship. 5. So may rivalry for office or* wealth. 6. And finally (*denique*), friendship may turn to everlasting* enmity, 7. if one friend asks* the other* for something that is not compatible with right.

11. 1. If a friend ask* us to help him when he is striving for kingly power,* ought* we to comply? 2. If he bid us set fire to the city, shall we grant his request? 3. No; love can go only so far in doing favors as is compatible with honor and right. 4. However (*quamvis*) dear we may hold a friend, we must* not do wrong even for his sake. 5. It is furthermore no excuse for wrongdoing to say* it was done for a friend's sake. 6. Therefore as soon as your friend falls away from virtue, and persists (*perseverare*) in doing wrong, it is well to abandon him. 7. For without virtue true friendship can neither begin* nor continue. 8. And if you help him in his wrong-doing, you will (have to) pay the just penalty.

12. 1. We must not only not do anything dishonorable when asked, but we must* also ask nothing dishonorable. 2. That is the first* law of friendship, and by it (rel. cl.) all good friends must* be bound. 3. If any one has been unwittingly drawn into friendship with a bad man, what ought* he to do? 4. Give him up, by all means. 5. O that all people were like the friends of Themistocles or* of Coriolanus! 6. Both* these men tried* to bring war upon their native land, 7. but they found* no friend to help them and in despair (*desperatio*) they committed suicide at last.

13. 1. There are among the Greeks some extraordinary theories about friendship. 2. "Too intimate friendship," say* some, "is to be avoided. 3. One should hold the reins of friendship as loose as possible. 4. Then they can be tightened at will. 5. Besides,* too* intimate friendship brings more cares; 6. and every man has cares enough of his own."

7. Others* say* that friendships need not be avoided if one is in want* of protection or help. 8. They think that one should seek not for good-will and affection in friendship, but for advantage only. 9. They would rob friendship of every noble* emotion of the soul.* 10. And thus they make man* no better than the brutes. 11. But* this point has been fully discussed above.

14. 1. It is virtue to which the congenial soul* is drawn. 2. The good attach themselves to the good as if they were connected by ties of blood and nature. 3. There already exists between them a feeling of mutual good-will that nature has created in their hearts.* 4. As in nature like things are mutually attracted and united, so* in human life; 5. and likeness of character necessarily

leads people* into friendships. 6. It is, therefore, not the advantages that may come from friends, but love itself that cements friendship. 7. Of course, as I have said,* advantages will follow, but they are not the cause.

15. 1. If friends are cherished only for the help they may give, then kings and very rich (people) have no need* of friendships. 2. But* who of them ever had (*potuit*) wealth or power* so* great that he did not wish* either to love* or to be loved? 3. And yet from the lives of such people true friendships are usually barred out. 4. For most of them are so* carried away with haughtiness and insolence, 5. that they are courted merely with a show of friendship, and that (*et id*) only for a time. 6. And then only do they learn which friend was true and which was false, when they can recompense neither.

16. 1. Two theories have been advanced as to what the limits of friendship are. 2. Some say*: 3. "We ought* to love* a friend just as much as we love ourselves." 4. Can every one agree to this limitation? 5. No; 6. for it is a fact that we often do for a friend what we should not be willing* to do for ourselves. 7. We even do for a friend's sake what it would not be quite honorable to do for ourselves. 8. And what good man does not prefer to give up many of his blessings to a friend rather than to enjoy them himself? 9. We can approve of the other* theory just as little; 10. this is, that we should esteem our friends only as they esteem themselves. 11. But* this is no rule for true friendship, 12. for when a friend's spirits are low or* his hopes broken, it is our duty to cheer up his fallen

heart; 13. and we must* also* give him fresh hope of bettering his fortunes.*

17. 1. Why is it that men are more* painstaking in everything else than in respect to their friendships? 2. And why does a man exercise greater care in buying houses and horses and cattle (*pecus*) than in selecting his friends? 3. For a decision is easier in the case of the former, since we can test such things before we buy; 4. but friends cannot be tried before they have become friends. 5. Consequently the wise man, when he feels (*sentire*) an impulse to love,* will restrain it, 6. at least* until he knows that his friend is a man of sound character, faithful and steadfast. 7. But remember this, that true friendship is exceedingly rare among those who are occupied with politics; 8. and that others* may prove fickle when it comes to a matter of money. 9. Still others* will desert* a friend in his adversity. 10. But the true friend does not avoid (*fugere*) associating with one who is under a cloud. 11. In the words of the poet Ennius, "A friend in need is found to be a friend indeed."

18. 1. A wily, crooked character is no suitable foundation for fidelity in friendship. 2. Neither can he be faithful and true who takes pleasure in bringing charges against his neighbor (*alter*). 3. But* the frank, manly man—the good man—is the one to choose* for a friend. 4. And the spice of friendship is affability of manner and of conversation.

19. 1. It would be foolish (*absurdum est*) to prefer new* friends, however worthy of our friendship they may be, to old* ones. 2. We may do that in the case of horses, but* not in that of human beings. 3. No; the

older the friend, the more we should love him. 4. Still, new friendships ought* not to be refused, 5. if we find* good people who are interested in the same things that interest us.

6. One who has obtained* pre-eminence in fortune* or* intelligence should put himself on a level with his more humble friends. 7. Not only that, but he should also* share his advantages with them; 8. for the enjoyment of a blessing is always greatest when divided with those who are near and dear. 20. 1. In like manner, it is the duty of the inferior not to be offended because his friend surpasses him. 2. If any one fancies not only that people look down on him, 3. but also that he deserves to be looked down upon, 4. then it is a friend's duty by word* and deed to bring him into a better way of thinking (*opinio, cogitatio*).

5. But* another question of some difficulty is: 6. At what time of life ought* friendships to be decided upon? 7. After the character has become strong and mature, we reply. 8. Many young men who are fond of hunting or* ball-playing make friends with those who are devoted to the same pastime; 9. but afterwards their tastes and characters become uncongenial and the friendship is broken.

21. 1. But* there may also* be other* reasons for giving up friendships. 2. Faults at first concealed (*occultus, abditus*) may cause a friendship to be severed. 3. If they bring disgrace on the friends of the offender as well, separation should take place. 4. But even then the intimacy should not be smothered with violence; 5. it should be allowed to expire gently. 6. In any case, never let enmity follow the loss of friendship.

7. But* the best safeguard of all is to take care that one love* only such as are worthy of one's friendship. 8. I do not mean (*dicere*) those from whom one may get the most advantage, 9. but those who are (*habere*) in themselves worthy (*causa cur*) of being loved.) 10. We love ourselves, for instance, not for any advantage we bring ourselves. 11. And so* should we love a friend for himself alone.²

22. 1. No one, however, who is not himself a good man, should demand that his friend be such. 2. It is not fair. 3. But if both* are good and upright (men), then they can respect as well as love* one another. 4. And so* united they can attain their highest aims, which either unaided might not be able to do. 5. But it is wrong to think that friendship opens the way to excesses and sin.

6. Such a union of good men as I have been describing will make a happy* life possible (*efficere posse*). 7. So, if any one would attain to a happy life, he must* give his whole* attention to virtue. 8. And he must* always exercise his judgment before selecting friends.

23. 1. In nothing else is want of care so blameworthy; 2. for nothing else is so* important. 3. Happiness is possible without wealth or public office or* sensual pleasures, 4. but all agree in saying that without friendship life is not worth living. 5. It penetrates every condition of life. 6. Even the churlish misanthrope, who avoids intercourse with men in general, must have some one whom he may tell* how much he hates mankind.* 7. Furthermore, who of us, on condition that (*ut*) he be deprived of (*i.e.* want*) all intercourse with men, would accept everything else in the world*? 8. Or,* if

we were to find* no friends in heaven itself, could we be happy* there?

24. 1. It often happens* that one has occasion to advise or remonstrate with a friend. 2. In such a case (*res*) one should always tell the plain, unvarnished (*incorruptus*) truth. 3. For nothing is more fatal to friendship than* flattery. 4. It is, so to speak, the partner of vice and* sin. 5. It is likewise the duty of the one who is criticised not to shut his eyes to the truth. 6. There is no salvation for the man* who is deaf to advice, however unpleasant, when it is kindly offered. 25. 1. Indeed, it should be received with patience, even when it is unkindly given.

2. But to flattering words one should never listen. 3. Flattery, by whatever name, is vicious. 4. A flattering friend cannot tell* the truth; 5. and without truth and fidelity the word friendship has no meaning. 6. It is, moreover,* as a rule, very easy to distinguish flattery from truth. 7. For no imitation is like the genuine. 8. Even the ignorant populace can distinguish between a demagogue and a reliable man of unimpeachable character. 26. 1. And so even on the public stage truth is better than flattery. 2. But no one can be harmed by flattery unless he likes it. 3. And it is only such as would seem endowed with virtue rather than be so who are pleased with flattery.

4. Friendship, however, is wholly dependent upon real virtue and* truth. 5. If either party (*alter*) cannot listen to the truth, friendship cannot exist. 6. Neither can it live (*esse, permanere*), if either party is willing* to lie. 7. It is easy enough to recognize the open flatterer; 8. but even the wise man must* be on his guard against the flattery of the secret time-server.

27. 1. It is virtue, then, that makes friendships; 2. and that alone is able to preserve them. 3. For when we see the light of virtue in another, we are drawn toward him, if we have virtue ourselves. 4. The young often find* friends in the old*; 5. and, on the other hand, the old often find* pleasure in the friendship of the young. 6. But,* other* things being equal (*ceteris paribus*), friendship between those of the same age is likely to shine more brightly. 7. And then it is above all to be desired that we be taken from life with those with whom we began* life (vb.). 8. For the loss of close and loving friends is hard to bear.

9. Such, then, was the famous* friendship between Scipio and Laelius. 10. The latter did not long survive (*superesse*) his friend. 11. And while he lived, the memory of their mutual affection and of their life together afforded him much consolation and even pleasure. 12. For to him, at least,* Scipio was not dead, since their friendship was perfect and therefore eternal.*

TABLE OF SYNONYMS.

NOTE. This table does not pretend to be exhaustive. The meanings of many synonymous words found in the text shade into one another so imperceptibly as to require more extended and critical discussion than can be given in a work of this scope.

ACCOUNT, ON ACCOUNT OF.

ob signifies the object in view.

causa, for the sake of, specifies a purpose to be attained — the inner motive.

propter gives a cause that already exists in reality — the outward motive.

per denotes a hinderance, dependence, or permission ; e.g. *per aetatem* (old age) *arma ferre non poterant*. For the

abl. of cause, see grammar.

ACCUSE.

accusare (*causa*) : to accuse publicly (before a third party or otherwise), of itself without any secondary notion of malice ; while

incusare always contains an idea of hostile intent.

instimulare (*similis*) : to make a thing look probable ; to charge (usually) falsely.

criminari : to accuse with intent to injure ; to slander.

arguere (cf. ἀργός, ἀργής) : to bring to light ; to accuse with the purpose of proving the accusation clearly.

nomen deferre (sc. *ad praetorem*) : to hand in some one's name to the praetor ; to accuse (used only of the plaintiff). The accused is not *accusatus*, but *reus*.

ACQUAINTED (to be). See **KNOW**.

AFRAID. See **FEAR**.

AFRICAN.

Afer : in reference to place of birth. *Afer* is the substantive.

Africus : belonging to the land or the inhabitants ; or, composed of Africans.

Africanus : incidentally connected with, or located in Africa. Distinguish between *exercitus Africus* and *ex. Africanus*. So also *Gallus*, *Gallicus*, and *Gallicanus* ; *Hispanus*, *Hispanicus*, *Hispaniensis*.

AGAIN.

iterum : a second time (the first repetition).

rursus : used not only of the second time, but of every repetition.

denuo (*de novo*) : anew ; used of a repetition made because the first attempt was without effect ; also of the reconstruction of what has been destroyed. **AGAIN** is

untranslated in Lat. where it can be left out in Engl., e.g. he returned *again* to Rome.

AGE.

aevum (cf. *αιών*) : lifetime (of man, animal, or even tree) ; an age ; not used often in pure class. prose. Instead use

aetas (*aevitas*) : lifetime ; a period of time, e.g. *aetas Periclis* = the age of Pericles ; time of life, used of the different stages of life, as boyhood, youth, etc.

senectus (*senex*) : old age.

ALLOW. See PERMIT.

ALMOST.

fere : more or less ; about ; generally ; limits and modifies a statement, used esp. in giving approximate numbers.

ferme (superl. of *fere*) : stronger than *fere*, but used chiefly with negations — less often by Cicero than by Livy.

paene, prope (near, near by) : almost but not quite (something is wanting).

ALSO.

etiam (*et + iam*) emphasizes and strengthens.

quoque adds a new thought of equal importance with what precedes ; less often it adds something less important, but

always gives a certain emphasis to the word it immediately follows.

idem repeats or emphasizes the subject (or object), when a second predicate is added to the same thought; e.g. *hiemes reducit Juppiter, idem summovet* (Hor.).

AND.

et (cf. *et*): the simple connective, without any secondary meaning; it joins two conceptions that do not of themselves belong together.

que (= as also) joins words that are closely connected or related, or that together make a whole.

atque (*ad* + *que* = and thereto), **ac** before consonants: connects as the simple *que*, but throws esp. emphasis on the second as the more important member.

NOTE 1. Two adjs. are always connected by a conj. when they are co-ordinate; when, on the other hand, they are not co-ordinate, but one or more adjs. form with the noun one complex idea limited by another adj., no connective is used; e.g. the broad Sacred Way = *lata Sacra Via*; a large private-ship-of-burden = *privata navis oneraria magna*; but many deep sorrows = *multi et graves dolores*.

NOTE 2. In two relative clauses connected by "and," the "and" remains untranslated only when the thought of the one is subordinated to that of the other, or when one rel. cl. is parenthetical, and the other not; e.g. *caritas, quae est inter natos et parentes, quae dirimi non potest*; but *Plato, quem tu quanti facias scio et quem ex tuo ore admiror*. (Klaucke.)

NOTE 3. "And" is either not translated or is rendered by *iam* or *tum* when it connects an imperative and a fut. tense.

NOTE 4. "And . . . not," "for . . . not," "but . . . not," are usually rendered by *neque, neque enim*, etc.

ANIMAL.

animal ($\sqrt{\text{an}}$ = breathe): living, breathing creature, man included.

bestia: unreasoning animal, as contrasted with reasoning man, but used esp. of beasts of prey.

belua: a huge, unwieldy beast, as the elephant, whale, etc.; brute.

jumentum (*iugum, iungere*): that which is brought under the yoke; a draught-animal, beast of burden.

ARMY.

exercitus (*exercere*): the army as a body under military discipline.

agmen (*agere*): the army on the march.

acies ($\sqrt{\text{ac}} = \text{sharpen}$): the army in battle array; the regular ranks.

ASK.

rogare, interrogare: simply to put a question, with the desire of getting an answer; **rogare** is also to ask for, beg; request.

sciscitari (*scire*): to get information about; used esp. of an interested desire for information.

percontari (*contus* = ship's pole): to "fish around," to investigate out of curiosity, or to satisfy a desire for knowledge.

quaerere: really to search, to examine with the definite aim of obtaining exact information, esp. in questions of science, law, or judicial investigation.

ASSEMBLY.

concilium (*con* + *calare*): a meeting called together for taking counsel, esp. a meeting of the chief men.

consilium (*consul, consulere*): the same as above, only more weight is laid on the thought of deliberation and decisions.

contio (*con-ventio*): a mass-meeting of the people or troops, called to hear speeches or proposals.

comitia (*con-ire*): a coming together of the people for elections, for passing laws, etc.

conventus (*venire*): a private assembly.

coetus: a meeting, usually of a secret and revolutionary character.

ATTACK.

aggređi: to approach, originally not in a hostile sense; also used of a literary effort; *aggređi ad dicendum*, as we say "he attacked his subject."

adoriri ($\sqrt{\text{or}}$, cf. *δρῶμι*): to move toward, against; generally used of a sudden and unexpected attack.

invadere: "wade into"; used of an energetic, forceful advance; and still stronger is

impetum facere: used of a violent attack.

NOTE. The gen. and dat. sing. and gen., dat., and abl. pl. of *impetus* are wanting; these cases are supplied by the corresponding forms of *excur-sio* and *incursio*.

ATTEMPT.

tentare : to try, prove, test (seldom with infin.).

experiri : to (attempt and) accomplish by one's own endeavors or trials (*pericula*) ; to find out.

operam dare : to give one's self the trouble to, to endeavor, to exert one's self, etc.

conari(ut) : to dare, venture, make a resolute attempt to. The

imperf. of attempted action implies that the action was begun ; attempted, but not successful. See also **UNDERTAKE**.

BEGIN.

incipere (*in + capere*) : take in hand ; used in the tenses of continued action with following inf. ; not really different in meaning from

coeplasse (absolute), which occurs only in the past tenses ; the independent meaning of this verb is so far lost that it is used like an auxiliary and expresses only the idea of the commencement of the action expressed in the infinitive that follows. (Use the active with active infinitives, the passive with passive.)

ordiri, exordiri (to lay the warp, begin to weave) : with this orig. meaning of laying the warp with the woof to follow, these two verbs presuppose a continuation of the action begun ; e.g. an author very properly says *ordiri* or *exordiri* of the beginning of his work.

inchoare : used of an action which only at its entire completion has any importance or worth. Note the difference between *coept edere* and *inchoavi fossam* or *inchoavi vestem*.

aggređi, ingređi : to enter upon, engage in, begin. For **suscipere** and **audere**, see s.v. **UNDERTAKE**.

BEGINNING.

initium (*in + ire*) : entrance ; (abstract and temporal only) the first step, point of departure, which is superseded by what follows.

principium (*primus + capere*) : (concrete and material) principle ; foundation, on which what follows must rest ; e.g.

initia philosophiae are the first lessons which the student soon passes; but *principia philosophiae* are the fundamental principles on which his whole science must depend.

primordium (*primus* + *ordiri*): the "first" beginning, origin.

exordium: *ex* suggests the aim or end of the whole, of which this is the beginning, like the verb *exordiri*, q.v. s.v. **BEGIN**.

BESIDES. See **THEN**.

BLOOD.

sanguis: the fluid that runs through the veins, giving life.

crux: gore; blood from a wound. So also the adjs. **sanguineus** and **cruentus**.

BOTH.

ambo (cf. *ἄμφω*, *ἀμφί*) signifies a duality — two individuals united into a collective unit.

uterque: each; two individuals, separate and independent each of the other.

duo is the mere number; e.g. both Gauls = *duae Galliae*.

BUT.

nisi: except.

sed (abl. of reflex. pron.) (cf. Ger. *sondern*) separates, alters, modifies, or corrects what precedes.

autem (= *δέ*) connects and adds something different or new, a transition, continuation or observation, without laying any stress upon what follows.

vero (= *re verâ*, in reality, over against mere appearance) gives prominence to something of more importance than what precedes, with especial emphasis upon the word which *vero* follows.

at makes the sharpest contrast of all. (This is therefore the conj. to be used in introducing an objection of an opponent or the refutation of such objection).

atqui: but yet; grants what precedes, but adds another thought that is equally true.

tamen, **attamen**, mark the second thought as something not expected in contrast to what *is*; nevertheless.

CAPITAL.

urbs was *par excellence* to the Roman Rome, as capital of the empire (as in the Orient to-day ἡ πόλις is Constantinople).

caput: always with the genitive of the people or land whose capital the place is.

urbs nobilissima or **primaria**: in all other cases.

CARTHAGINIAN. See **PUNIC**.**CHILDREN.**

liberi: in relation to their parents; offspring.

pueri: in respect to age; boys and girls.

CHOOSE. See **ELECT**.**COMMAND.** For the noun, see **ORDER**; for vb., see s.v. **POWER** (end).**COMMENCE.** See **BEGIN**.**COMMENCEMENT.** See **BEGINNING**.**COMPLAINT.**

questus has reference to the whole substance of the complaint, whether expressed or present only in the mind.

querimonia } have reference to the complaint as expressed in
querela } writing or orally. **querimonia** is the more definite, technical expression for a formal complaint; **querela** has reference more to the complaining manner.

CONFESS.

fateri (a kind of intensive of \sqrt{fa} , ϕa , \sqrt{bha} , = show): to make known — esp. in answer to a question — something in which one is personally interested and which one would rather keep back.

profiteri: to acknowledge, declare freely and publicly (*pro*), asked or unasked; it implies an honorable disdain of secrecy on the part of the *professor*, in that he needs not be ashamed of what he has kept secret.

confiteri: to admit, in consequence of threats or compulsion and out of weakness, something that the *confessor* is ashamed of.

CONTINUE.

pergere (*per* + *regere*) : to direct to the end (*per*) ; to continue to do something (with infin.).

persequi : to follow to the end (*per*) ; follow up ; to advance an undertaking (used with acc.).

perseverare (*severus*) : to continue seriously, with earnestness, perseverance, and persistence (used with *in* and abl., or with infin.).

COUNCIL. See ASSEMBLY.

DAILY.

diurnus : happening in the day time.

cotidianus : happening every day.

in dies : used with verbs, adjs., etc., that contain ideas of comparison (increase or decrease) ; more (or less) day by day.

DECLARE.

dicere ($\sqrt{\text{dic}}$, $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\text{-}\nu\upsilon\text{-}\mu\iota$) : to show ; simply to affirm.

profiteri : to make public. See s.v. CONFESS.

indicere : used of a formal declaration of war.

denuntiare : used of a threatening and impressive declaration.

declarare (*clarus*) : to make visible, manifest ; to declare some one king, general, etc.

DEEP.

profundus (*fundus*) : downward, toward (*pro*) the bottom ; of deep places, bottomless ; rarely metaphorical, *profunda avaritia*, etc.

altus : used in giving measurements of depth.

NOTE. But a deep cave is a *specus latum* ; deep learning, *recondita eruditio* or *subtilis doctrina* ; deep sorrow, *magnus luctus* or *gravis dolor*, etc.

DESERT. See LEAVE.

DESPISE. See SCORN.

DREAD. See FEAR.

DRESS.

vestis : (collective) raiment, clothes (which one may or may not have on).

vestitus (*vestire, vestis*): in its nature as a pass. part., clothing that one has on; also style of dress, garb.

vestimentum: something to put on; a single piece of clothing, garment.

DWELL.

habitare (freq. of *habere*), (with *in, apud, cum*, etc.): generally used of single individuals.

incolere (with dir. obj.): mostly used of the abode of a people.

EITHER—OR. Use

aut—**aut**, when it must be one member of an alternative to the exclusion of the other; e.g. *aut verum aut falsum est*;

vel—**vel** (*velle*), when both members of an alternative are of equal force and a choice is offered;

sive—**sive**, when the speaker (or writer) is indifferent or doubtful which of two names or epithets to employ.

ELECT.

creare: to make; the common expression for the election of an officer.

eligere (*e + legere*): to choose out; to select from a large number.

deligere (cf. *delectus*): to select a person or thing as the best for a definite purpose.

sublegere
sufficere } : to elect to some one's place.

ELOQUENT.

disertus (*disserere* = to take apart, expose, explain): clear, fluent, having command of an abundance of facts and able to express one's self clearly and intelligibly in presenting them.

eloquens: able to convince others by one's eloquence—to succeed (*e*) and win one's case; the *orator eloquens* has education as well as talent.

facundus: clever of tongue; ready with words; glib; able to accommodate one's self to all circumstances and people.

ELSE.

alias: used only of time; at other times or another time.

alibi: used only of place.

aliter: in a different manner.

ELSE, OR ELSE, i.e. if the facts were different, must be rendered by a neg. conditional cl. (e.g. *quod ni (nisi) ita est, fit, esset*, etc.) or by *aliter* or *alioqui*.

ENEMY.

inimicus (*in* (neg.) + *amare*): one who is ill-disposed toward another, disliking him and disliked by him (not necessarily, though usually, a private enemy).

adversarius: the opponent (who may at the same time be a personal friend) in any matter, be it in war, debate, court, or politics.

hostis: one who is at war with a country; a public enemy, enemy of the state.

ENTIRE. See **WHOLE**.

ESPECIALLY.

praesertim: particularly; used only before *cum* causal or *si* in abridged caus. or cond. clauses.

imprimis: among the first (and best); principally; pre-eminently.

praecipue (*prae* + *capere*): used of what is preferable to all else.

maxime: unusually; most of all; used with reference to degree.

potissimum: above all; to the exclusion of all others; exactly.

ETERNAL. See **EVERLASTING**.

EVERLASTING.

sempiternus (*semper-ternus*): perpetual; with reference to the fact that there shall be no end; lasting without any interruption as long as time shall endure or (seldom) has endured.

aeternus (*aevi-ternus*, cf. *αἰώνιος*): "from everlasting unto everlasting"; without beginning and without end; eternal.

perpetuus: continuing; used of the uninterrupted continuance, in time and place, of the same thing.

perennis (*per* + *annus*): that lasts all the year through, and through all years; enduring in vigor and strength; perpetual, everlasting.

FAMOUS.

famosus (*fama*, √*fa*, *fari*): much talked of; ill-famed, notorious.

inclutus (√*clu*, cf. *κλυτός*): much heard of; used of widespread good report.

celeber: used mostly of places: much frequented and therefore well known; famous.

clarus (opposite of *obscurus*): brilliant, shining, prominent; used of such a one as is seen far beyond his immediate surroundings by reason of the light he sheds, and so becomes a subject for fame.

insignis (*in* + *signum*): having a mark upon, distinguished — in a good sense or bad.

illustris: shining far and wide by reason of deeds or position, and so having won renown.

nobilis: known; used of persons or things that have become known through an inherited name; it marks a distinction of a passive nature; used also of places and events.

FEAR.

metuere: used of intellectual fear, arising from motives of prudence, care; to apprehend a danger or disaster that may still be distant; such fear implies no cowardice.

timere: used of moral fear, arising from cowardice or weakness.

pertimescere marks a still greater fright; to become thoroughly frightened, to fear through and through, so that no room for thought or consideration is left.

formidare: used of the sudden, distressing fright — almost terror — that is revealed outwardly.

pavere: to tremble with fear; be afraid, with reference to a momentary situation — to be panic-stricken.

vereri: used of the fear that moves the feelings more than the reason, a humble, reverential fear, awe; also, to hesitate. So also the corresponding substantives *metus*, *timor*, *formido*, *pavor*, *verecundia*.

FILL.

ex- or **im-plere** : of space ; to fill full.

afficere, inflammare : fill, i.e. stir, with fear, anger, hatred, joy, wonder, etc.

FIND.

invenire (*in + venire* = come upon) : to come upon something by chance, without seeking for it.

reperire presumes a necessity or a wish to find ; to seek with a purpose and find.

N. B. Very often neither word can be used, but a more exact term in Lat. must be employed ; e.g. find rest = *conacquiescere* ; find recreation = *refici, relaxari* ; find excuse = *excusari*.

FINISH a war. See **WAR**.

FIRST.

prior : used of two ; former.

princeps : used of persons — first in order, rank, fame.

primus : used of both persons and things — first in time.

FOLLOWING.

proximus (*dies*) : following as opposed to the preceding (*superior*).

posterus : following as opposed to the present or past.

insequens : next, in general ; subsequent.

hic, haec, hoc : the following, as follows.

FORCE. See **STRENGTH**.

FORCES. See **TROOPS**.

FORTUNE.

felicitas : happiness, i.e. the characteristic of the man who is favored by fortune.

res secundae : favorable circumstances ; prosperity.

fortuna is the fate that gives happiness or unhappiness.

FURTHER. See **THEN**.

HAPPEN.

fit : it is done, happens, without any secondary implication.

accidit (*ad* + *cadere* = befall) denotes chance happening ; used mostly of unfortunate events.

contingit denotes chance happening ; used mostly of favorable circumstances.

evenit (*e* + *venire*) : it turns out ; happening considered as a natural result of a condition, of circumstances.

HAPPY.

felix : successful, happy ; applicable to one who, by his own character and exertions, creates for himself outward happiness and a happy heart ; used actively also — bringing happiness.

beatus (part. of *beare*) : used of one who is contented at heart, and therefore happy ; blessed.

fortunatus : prospered, lucky ; used of one who has had good luck on a particular occasion ; or of one who is blessed in this world's goods, and so (supposedly) happy.

Used only in a transitive sense, i.e. making happy, are :

prosper[us] (*pro* + *sperare*) : according to (*pro*) one's hopes and expectations ; used with reference to the successful, happy outcome of an action.

secundus (*sequi*) : following, favoring, as the breeze that follows the ship ; used of the furthering influence while the action is in progress ; fortunate.

faustus (**favustus*, fr. *favere*) is always a religious term ; accompanied by the blessing of God ; blest, happy.

HATE, HATRED.

odium (the general word) : a lasting feeling of repulsion arising from a real or imagined offence. "*Odium est ira inveterata.*" Cic. Tusc. II. 9.

invidia : a malicious, spiteful feeling, arising from envy of another's power, reputation, success, etc. ; used either subjectively or objectively.

ira : a (feeling of) longing for vengeance ; animosity, wrath.

HEALTH.

valetudo (*valere*, *val-idus*) : lit., strength ; used of the physical condition, good or bad. When the context does not

make it clear, the addition of such words as *bona, prospera, firma, optima*, or their opposites, is necessary.

sanitas: used of the sound and healthy condition (chiefly) of the soul and mind.

HEART.

cor: always the physical organ, except in the idiom *cordi alicui esse* = to be pleasing to some one.

animus: the heart as the seat of the feelings, passions (noble and base); the conscious soul with the power of will.

HISTORY.

historia: the written, systematic narration of facts or events, based on scientific investigation.

res, res gestae: the facts and events themselves which go to make history.

memoria: tradition, oral or written.

HOLY. See SACRED.

HOSTILE.

hostilis: acting like an enemy; ill-disposed like an enemy.

hostium: belonging to the enemy, on the enemy's side.

hosticus is archaic and poetical, but used in good prose of that which has a certain (external) relation to the enemy, as *hosticus ager*.

infensus: burning with bitter enmity and hate.

infestus: lit., of something that has received an impulse in a definite direction (so used of standards and weapons); always on the offensive, ready for immediate attack; aggressively hostile. For

inimicus and **adversarius**, see s. v. **ENEMY**.

INDEED.

re(verâ): in truth, in reality; in contrast to a thought (expressed or implied) limited by "ostensibly," "as was said," etc.

perfecto, sane, certe, certo, etc.: certainly; any way; these particles simply lend emphasis. **perfecto** (*pro + facto* = "for a fact") is the strongest = as a matter of course. **certe** precedes and lends assurance to the whole thought, **certo**

to the predicate, as such, alone ; and **sane** concedes, grants something as true, and so = yes.

N. B. Oftentimes our "indeed," "really," etc., are fully translated merely by placing the verb in an emphatic position.

JOY.

gaudium : quiet, inner joy.

laetitia : the loud, outward expression of rejoicing. So the verbs *gaudere* and *laetari*. Note the difference in the phrases, *gaudio aliquo laetus*, the outward expression of the joy in the heart, and, vice versa, *gaudere alienâ laetitiâ*.

KNOW.

scire : to know, understand from continued association with a thing ; to know how to use (e.g. a language or musical instrument) ; used only of certain knowledge, as opposed to hypothesis.

noscere, cognoscere : to know, recognize by external marks or characteristics ; to be acquainted with.

KNOWLEDGE.

scientia : certain information, acquaintance with facts, not opinions, acquired by careful observation ; *scientia* never = science.

doctrina : learning, education, science.

disciplina : formal, systematic instruction ; and so its result, knowledge.

LAST (of time and space).

ultimus : most distant in time or space from the beholder, speaker (or thinker), past as well as future.

extremus signifies (of space) the most remote point of an extensive matter, looking from the middle toward either end, and so, in particular, the latter part ; (of time) the end of a period of time or of an event.

postremus : the last of an enumerated series, with no more to follow ; the last in order, hindmost.

summus (supremus) : the highest, best, (in time) the last, e.g. of the end of life ; also used of all that has immediate

reference to death ; e.g. *supremi ignes* (= *rogus*), *supremus honor* (= *exsequiae*).

LATE (*too late*).

sero : too late, belated.

serius is used in comparisons with *quam* or with the ablative of degree of difference.

LEAST (at least).

saltem : used when the speaker comes down from a greater estimate to something smaller and therefore more certain ; (*saltem* is not used with numerals).

quidem (like *γῆ*) is used to confine the judgment to a single point and emphasize that point.

certe is an asseverative particle, with which a writer, when he gives up his first supposition, wishes to make the next seem all the more certain (*certo*).

minimum : used with numerals.

LEAVE.

relinquere : to go away from, leave behind, without any secondary implication.

deserere (*de* + *serere* = undo, disunite) : to leave, from disloyalty or other bad motives, that to which one is in duty bound.

destituere : to leave any one helpless, to his fate ; forsake, abandon.

LET. See PERMIT.

LETTER.

litterae (the general word) is anything written ; accordingly, a communication, with reference to its contents, not to its form ; the only word for official or mercantile communications ; also letters, literature.

epistula : the technical term for letters as a department of literature ; a private letter, with reference to its epistolary form (i.e., e.g. at the beginning, *M. Tullius S(alutem)* *D(icit)* *Attico*, and at the end, *Vale et salve*) and the matter contained in it.

LIVE. See DWELL.

LOSE.

perdere: to lose in such a way that what is lost is absolutely destroyed, ceases to have worth or even existence; to lose absolutely and irrevocably.

amittere: to lose possession of through unfortunate circumstances or fate, usually against one's will.

N. B. To lose a battle = *vinci*, *inferiorem discedere pugna*; lose one's senses = *mente capi*; lose courage = *deficere animo*.

LOVE.

amare arises from feeling — affection or passion.

diligere (*dis* + *legere* = choose out) comes from a recognition of genuine worth and excellence in the object of one's love, from respect and admiration. *Diligere* is a purer, *amare* a more passionate love. So also the substantives, *amor* and *caritas*.

carum habere (hold dear) implies a comparison. Those who are — be it much or little — dearer than the world in general are to us *cari*.

MAN.

vir (cf. *virtus*) has no reference to age, but only to (1) noble, manly qualities and moral worth; (2) statesmanship or patriotic citizenship.

homo: human being, mortal; when *man* = mankind, the Lat. requires the pl., *homines*.

mas has reference only to sex; *man* as opposite to woman; male; (used also of animals).

is: used when a rel. clause follows; e.g. the man who . . . = *is qui* . . .

MASS-MEETING, MEETING. See ASSEMBLY.

MIGHT. See POWER and STRENGTH.

MIND.

animus (√*an* = breathe): the soul (see s.v.), mind as opposed to the body; and so also the heart, the seat of feeling and of the passions.

mens (√*man* = think): the thinking intellect — the power of

having concrete notions ; memory ; comprehension ; thought ;
mens is common to man and animals.

ratio (cf. *veri* = to calculate, judge) : used of man only ; the reasoning mind, capable of conceiving abstract notions and drawing conclusions ; the judgment, reason.

MOMENT.

momentum (*movere*) : an important, a decisive moment.

punctum temporis (*vestigium temporis, minima pars temporis*) : the smallest division of time ; a second.

discrimen : a critical moment ; crisis.

MORE.

insuper : over and above ; in addition to.

plus (subst., adj. or adv.) has reference to quantity ; it is comparative to *multum* in answer to the question "how many?"

magis has reference to quality or degree ; it is comparative to *valde, magnopere*.

amplius denotes an increase ; above and beyond ; (of time and space) further.

potius denotes that there is a choice between two things ; rather.

MOREOVER. See BUT.

MUST.

debere (*de-(hi)bere* = to have something from somebody, to owe) : used of a moral obligation (considered objectively) ; ought.

oportet : it is a matter of prudence, discretion, expediency (subjectively considered).

necesse esse ; used of most urgent necessity ; it is unavoidable.

opus esse denotes a subjective need, from the satisfying of which one expects a benefit ; to need.

cogi : to be compelled to from outer force.

facere non posse (*quin*) : cannot but.

-ndum esse (pass. periphr. conj.) is general and can take the place of any one of these words.

NEED. See WANT.

NEW.

novus: newly acquired, newly made, as not having existed before.

novicius: "belonging to a definite class of things, which bears a new and different character from otherwise corresponding things that have long existed." [Schmidt.]

recens: fresh; only just come into being.

NEXT. See **FOLLOWING.****NOBLE.**

nobilis ($\sqrt{gno, noscere}$): noble by birth.

bonus, probus, frugi: honest; morally good; noble.

ingenuus: possessed of a noble, manly character.

OBEY.

parere: to do what those in authority bid — denoting a continual (but not slavish) obedience; to be subject to.

oboedire (*ob + audire*): to hearken to a command — to show obedience on each and every occasion.

obsequi (*ob + sequi* = follow compliantly): to accommodate one's self out of weakness or kindness to the will or counsel of another.

obtemperare: to conform to, comply with — obey; i.e. to arrange one's actions considerately so as to conform to another's pleasure or desire.

OBTAIN.

obtinere: to come into possession of against resolute opposition.

parare: to come into possession of through one's own activity; to procure; to provide.

nancisci: to get by a happy accident, without effort (or even purpose).

ad- or con-sequi: (lit., to follow up to the end); to get by labor and effort; to attain to.

acquirere: to get by wearisome toil; to secure; to earn.

adipisci: to acquire something pleasant or desirable by overcoming natural obstacles.

impetrare: to get by overcoming another's will, through asking or entreating.

OFFICE. See **POWER.**

OLD.

senex: (of persons only); aged; old man.

antiquus: what was long ago (*ante*) and is perhaps no more; used always in a good sense.

priscus (*pro, prae*): primeval; stronger than *antiquus*; what once was, but certainly is no more; old-fashioned, as opposed to modern.

vetus: what has endured a long time and perhaps still is; what has come down from antiquity; what has had long experience or development; often used also in a bad sense.

vetustus: the same as *vetus*, but applicable to things only.

vetulus (dim. of *vetus*) is always used in a depreciatory way.

GROW OLD.

inveterascere: to grow stronger, more abiding, with age.

senescere: to become *senex*, weak, with age.

obsolescere: to fall into disuse, become obsolete.

ON ACCOUNT OF. See **ACCOUNT.**

ONCE.

aliquando: (indefinite) at any time whatever, present, past, or future.

olim (*olle, ille*): used of the far distant, past or future.

quondam: formerly, with a certain duration in the not too remote past.

semel (= *ἀπαξ*): once for all.

OR.

aut marks an essential difference in the terms connected and excludes from consideration any other; and further, the terms proposed mutually exclude one another.

vel suggests no real difference between the two terms but is mostly used to correct or complete.

ve (simply a weaker form of *vel*) is used in the same way, save that *ve* connects nouns only and is enclitic.

sive (*si + ve* = if you please) corrects a previous assertion

or changes an appellative, but still leaves a choice between the two.

an: used only in double questions. See also **EITHER**.

ORDER.

iussum: a bidding; the expression of one's will or wish; it does not imply that the person giving the order has a right to command.

iussu (*iussus, us*): same as *iussum*; ablative alone in general use. So also *injussu* = without orders from.

imperium: the command of a military officer, general, or prince.

edictum (*e + dicere*): a declaration; ordinance; a public, official proclamation of a magistrate or one in high official authority.

signum: lit., the signal, from which one may understand the command signified; then, the command itself. So also the corresponding verbs, *iubere, imperare, edicere*.

OTHER.

alter: the other of two.

alius: the other of more than two; distinguished from all that have been mentioned.

ceterus: the other; that which exists besides; the rest, in contrast to similar or different things.

reliquus: the rest, the other part or parts of the same thing, in contrast to the whole.

OTHERWISE. See **ELSE**.

OUGHT. See **MUST**.

PARTY.

pars, partes: the generic term; party as a part of the whole body politic.

factio has an odious accessory notion of a political faction, directed with partisan spirit against the interests of the state as a whole; "the opposition."

PASS.

fauces: (lit., the throat); a narrow opening, a defile.

angustiae ($\sqrt{\text{anh}}$ = choke, distress ; cf. ἄγχω, *Angst*) : a narrow, dangerous place.

PEOPLE.

gens ($\sqrt{\text{gen}}$, *gi-gnere*) : a race — with reference to their having a common origin.

natio (*na-sci*, *natus*) : a tribe — with reference to birth and common fatherland. In a *gens* several *nationes* may be included.

populus ($\sqrt{\text{ple}}$ = fill, *plenus*) : the sum total of the inhabitants of a city or country, in so far as they form a political unit, a whole, with the same laws, etc.

plebs (same root) : the common people as part of the *populus* and in contrast to the nobility ; this also is a political designation.

vulgus : the great mass of the people, the uneducated, ignorant rabble, the mob.

homines : simply men and women, people.

PERHAPS.

fortasse (*fors*) : by chance ; the general word ; a “perchance” that implies probability.

forsitan : used mostly with potential subj. ; when used with indic., it is a “perhaps” that implies improbability.

forte : haply ; used after *si*, *sin*, *nisi*, *ne* (but not after *num* or *an*), words which themselves express only possibility.

haud scio an : perhaps ; used to modify an expression of personal opinion with which the speaker believes that most people will agree.

PERMIT.

sinere : let, allow ; denotes a passive, almost indifferent condition — not to hinder or disturb any one in the execution of his designs.

pati : to suffer, tolerate ; *pati* also expresses a passive condition of the subject, but is used of enduring (patiently) unpleasant things which one usually would resist.

permittere : to grant of one's own free will — an active permission, almost = authorize.

concedere: to yield; give consent finally to what one has before opposed or forbidden.

veniam dare: to give permission to do a thing that in and of itself is not allowable.

licet: one is at liberty to; used of a thing that in and of itself is allowable, lawful.

PERSON. See **MAN**.

PLEASANT.

amoenus: charming, delightful; used almost exclusively of the beauties of nature.

lucundus (*juvare*): used of everything that gives delight or pleasant sensations.

gratus: used of what is near and dear and has real worth; grateful (active and passive), welcome.

dulcis (cf. γλυκύς, *gulcis) } (sweet) can only metaphorically =
suavis (cf. *σφαδύς, ἡδύς) } pleasant, dear.

POEM.

poëma: a longer poem (e.g. epic or dramatic), not divided into stanzas, written to be recited or read.

carmen ($\sqrt{\text{cas}}$ = sing): a shorter poem, written to be sung, or, at least, so that it might be sung; a song, in stanzas; a lyric. *Carmen* is the more general word and *carmina* = poetical works.

POWER.

potentia (*potis, posse*): might; the strength that is given by external means and that would easily bring one into power; then, the power itself.

potestas: the lawful power of a civil magistrate.

facultas: ability, in general; esp. ability to perform, acquired by practice and education; opportunity (and ability) to do.

regnum (*rex, regere*): royal or absolute, unlimited power.

dominatio: a government of force.

imperium: the power of the commander-in-chief of the armies; of the highest office in a city or state. So also the corresponding verbs *posse, regnare, dominare, imperare*. See also s.v. **STRENGTH**.

PRETEND.

simulare: to pretend that a thing is so, which is not so.

dissimulare: to pretend that a thing is not so, which is so; to disguise a truth, conceal part of it. Observe this hexameter:
quae non sunt SIMULO; quae sunt, ea DISSIMULANTUR.

PROMISE.

polliceri [*por (pro) + liceri* (= offer, bid)]: openly (*pro*) to offer of one's own accord; to proffer.

promittere: (to put forth, hold out) in good sense or bad; to promise so that the one to whom the promise is made can rely upon it and act accordingly; assure.

spondere: to pledge, bind one's self, judicially; used of a solemn promise made in court.

recipere: to take an obligation upon one's self to perform; promise. *Polliceri* gives assurance only of good will, *recipere* of accomplishment as well.

PUNIC.

Poenus: (a substantive) used with reference to the national character — viz., cleverness, baseness, faithlessness, hatred of Rome, etc.

Punicus: adj. to *Poenus*.

Carthaginiensis: simply the patril, without any secondary meaning; from or of Carthage.

RAIMENT (change of). See DRESS.

REALLY. See INDEED.

REASON. See MIND.

RELATIVES.

necessarii: connected, be it by blood, friendship, clientship, or only business ties, in friendly relations.

propinqui: kith and kin, relations in general.

affines: neighboring; connected; related by marriage.

consanguinei: related by ties of blood —

agnati, on the father's side, and

cognati: on the mother's side; *cognati* is also more general — members of one family.

REPUBLIC. See **STATE.**

REST.

ceteri: the rest, as independent individuals, of as much importance as those actually named.

reliqui: the rest, *en masse*, as a matter of number, and without any special importance.

REST.

quies: inactivity — the condition in which one is not actively engaged but finding refreshment; (and so, = sleep).

otium: the condition in which one is free from the cares of his business; leisure.

requies: rest; and still more, recreation after labor.

RIGHT.

fas: right according to the divine and the moral law and the unwritten laws of nature.

ius: according to written human laws and statutes.

N. B. **Ius** is the generic word; say therefore *ius humanum et divinum*. Violation of *ius* is *iniuria*; of *fas*, *nefas*.

licet, licitum est: it is permitted, or rather not forbidden by either human or divine law.

RULE. See **POWER.**

SACRED.

sacer: belonging to or consecrated to the gods.

sanctus (p. p. of *sancire*): of itself pure and holy; as such under the protection of the gods, inviolable.

SAY.

loqui: to produce articulate sounds; used of the language of conversation; cp. *loquax* = talkative, wordy.

fari (cf. $\sqrt{\phi\alpha}$, $\phi\eta\mu\iota$, $\phi\alpha\text{-}(\iota\omega)$): to pronounce in solemn, prophetic tones (chiefly poetic); then simply to pronounce, to articulate.

dicere ($\sqrt{\text{diç}}$, $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\text{-}\nu\upsilon\text{-}\mu\iota$): to show, expose; to give expression to thought; to make a formal speech, deliver an oration. *Loqui* has reference more to the sound, *dicere* to the thought, the meaning.

inquam: weaker than *loqui* and used mostly as a mere insertion in direct quotations, like our "said I," "said he," etc.
aio (**ag-i-o*): to give one's opinion; to say yes; usually inserted in indirect quotations.

NOTE. Cp. the exclamation "**say!**" = *quid ais?* and *ut aiunt* (= *ut ferunt*) in quoting a proverb.

negare (*ne* + **ag-i-o*, *aio*): to say no; to say that . . . not . . .

SCORN.

contemnere: to despise, belittle something that is usually thought much of or considered great.

despicere: to look down with disdain on something insignificant as compared with the subject.

spernere: to reject in scorn as something not acceptable or desirable; to spurn.

repudiare: to refuse by word or deed, so as to put to shame or disgrace the offerer.

neglegere (*nec* + *legere* = not to take up): not to heed, to slight, make light of, scorn.

SHORE.

litus: beach; coast-line; the boundary-line of the sea.

ora: the boundary-line of the land; seashore; coast — an area; accordingly including the neighboring land (coast-lands) or even the inhabitants on the coast.

ripa: bank of a river.

SHOW one's self.

se praebere: show one's self, appear; (accompanied by adjs. good or bad).

se praestare: by one's actions to prove one's self; (with good adjs. only).

se gerere: to act; to behave; (accompanied by advs. good or bad).

SO.

adeo: to such a degree; used with adjs., advs., and verbs, and regularly followed by an *ut*-clause.

tantum: so much, only so much; generally used only with verbs and followed by a *quam*- or *quantum*-clause.

tam: the really comparative "so"; used only with adjs. and advs.

ita and **sic** are very much alike; both are used only with verbs:

ita is corresponding adv. to *is*; as such it has more natural reference to what precedes (*quae cum ita sint*); and so, *ita ut* = so that, *ita* in oaths (e.g. *ita Juppiter facit*), etc.

sic is corresponding adv. to *hic* and refers to what follows; and so *sic ut* = (so) as.

SOON.

mox: used in comparisons between two events, one of which follows directly upon the other.

iam represents as present an expected event that is suddenly to take place.

brevi (*tempore*) signifies the shortness of the time within which an event is to take place.

paulo post = soon after.

SOUL.

spiritus (*spirare* = breathe): breath, the act of breathing; the expression of the emotions of the soul; then, the spiritual power; and transferred, the soul itself.

anima (\sqrt{an} = breathe; cf. *ἄν-εμος*) is the material breath; in connection with this, the life, i.e. the life-supporting soul, but without any of the emotions of the soul.

animus (\sqrt{an}) is the seat of feeling, will-power; the soul as independent of, superior to and ruling the body. See also **MIND**.

SPEAK. See SAY.

SPEECH.

sermo (*serere* = join, weave words together): conversation, i.e. language as a means of intercourse or for the correct expression of thought; e.g. *sermo patrius* = mother tongue; but *sermo Latinus* = good Latin.

lingua: tongue; language as the manner of speech peculiar to

separate peoples ; language as a means for making one's self understood.

oratio (*os*) : a somewhat long and elaborate discourse delivered to influence others ; also, the faculty of speaking, distinguishing human speech from the sounds made by animals.

contio (*conventio*) : a speech made before the assembly of the people or a mass-meeting of the soldiers — an harangue.

STATE.

civitas : the citizenship ; the state with reference to its component parts (the citizens) as a body politic.

res publica : the state with reference to its affairs, its constitution and administration.

res is often employed when the political *situation* is uppermost in the author's mind.

STATUE.

effigies : a plastic likeness, with reference to the artistic execution.

signum : the statue of a deity.

statua : the statue of a mortal. As in Engl., the proper name itself is often put for the statue, e.g. *Apollo* = an Apollo.

STRENGTH.

vis (used both of physical and of mental powers) is always operative, influencing others ; strength for offensive action ; **vires** = force.

robur : (oak) ; sound physical power ; strength for defensive action ; firmness.

nervi, lacerti : muscles, virile strength.

copiae : the strength that lies in money or soldiers — troops.

opes : means ; the strength that lies in power and influence — often also in money.

SUBDUE.

domare (*δαμνῆμι*) : to tame, to break ; by repeated subjugation to repress all inclination to resist.

subigere (*sub + agere*) indicates the great superiority of the subject and the helplessness of the object ; to bring under, put down.

subicere indicates the overwhelming power of the subject and ready compliance on the part of the object.

SURE.

tutus (p. p. *tueri*): protected; out of danger, secure; sure.

securus (*sē* + *cura*): free from care, unconcerned about danger, secure.

certus (p. p. *cernere*) (= **haud dubia**): settled, fixed; beyond all doubt; certain; assured.

TELL. See **SAY**.

THAN. Use **atque** in a construction like "other than" (e.g. *aliā ratione gerendum est bellum atque antea*) just as the Romans said *idem atque*; use **nisi** in such expressions as "what else than" = *quid aliud nisi*, etc. When there is a comparative, always use **quam** or the ablative.

THANK.

gratiam debere (*quod . . .*): to be owing in gratitude; to (have to) thank for.

gratiam habere (*quod . . . or pro*): to take a thing kindly; to feel obliged.

gratias agere (*quod . . .*): to express one's obligation in words; to show one's gratitude.

gratiam referre (*pro*): to requite, or recompense by word or deed; to prove one's self grateful.

THEN — FURTHER.

deinde denotes mere sequence — then; it is never used in transition to a new topic.

deinceps denotes what follows immediately in a regular series.
jam: used in continuing a list of arguments or examples.

porro (*pro*): forward, further (in time or space); an advance in the progress of an argument or thought; next, further, then.

denique marks the last step in the series; finally.

THREATEN.

minari and (its freq.) **minitari** (both trans.): to utter threatening words; to threaten one with something; to try to frighten.

imminere, instare (intrans.): to be dangerously near to; to regard with threatening looks.

impendere has the same meaning as *imminere*, except that the *impedens* threatens from above (lit., overhangs).

-urum esse: to be on the point of; e.g. it threatens to rain; the war threatens to break out, etc.

THRONE.

solum: seat; a king's chair of state; throne, as seat.

regnum: throne = sovereign power.

TOO.

nimis or **nimus**: used when the excess is more emphatic than the quality, i.e. when there is unusual emphasis on "too." It is rendered by the

comparative when there is an idea of comparison and *quam* follows or is understood. It is rendered by the

positive alone when the adj. (or adv.) of itself implies something unpleasant; e.g. *longum est narrare* = it would be too tedious to tell.

TROOPS.

copiae: the forces as an inanimate tool in the general's hands.

milites: troops as individuals, living human beings; "men."

TRY. See ATTEMPT.

UNDERTAKE.

recipere: to undertake something at the instigation or request of others; to take an obligation upon one's self.

suscipere (*sub* + *capere* = under-take): to enter of one's own free will upon something difficult or burdensome; to take upon one's self.

audere (*avidus*): to be eager for, bold to, dare; and so, eagerly undertake without fear of danger and really do. See also **ATTEMPT** and **BEGIN**.

{ **VOID OF** (to be),
{ **WANT**. For **WANT** = wish, see **WISH**.

egere, indigere: to stand in absolute need of something necessary or desirable for a definite purpose and difficult to

obtain. *Egere* signifies the want itself, the state; *indigere* the feeling of want and the desire of meeting it.

carere: simply not to have — something good (seldom, something bad); to lack and be unhappily conscious of it.

vacare: (lit., be empty) to be void of, free from; not to have; the *vacans* is not conscious of any want, for (usually) he is free from something unpleasant, burdensome.

opus or **usus esse**: circumstances make something necessary for one's good or advantage.

desiderare: to miss; to long for something absent.

WAR (to finish a).

bellum conficere } to end a war by force of arms and the
debellare } : destruction of the enemy's forces.

bellum componere: to end, by coming to a friendly agreement and making a treaty.

WHOLE.

integer (*in + ta(n)g-ere*): untouched, as opposed to what has been broken, injured; whole.

totus: the whole as a complete unit, in distinction from its parts. *Integer* and *totus* signify the whole, consisting of its parts; *omnis*, *universus* and *cunctus*, the sum of the parts that make up the whole.

omnis refers to all the different parts, be they where they may, as parts.

universus (*uni + versus* = turned into one) refers to all the parts, without exception, taken together, as a totality.

cunctus marks this collective unity still more strongly — all together.

WISH.

optare (cf. *optimus, optio*): to choose (and so) wish for that which one holds to be the best but of which the attainment lies beyond one's own powers.

velle denotes the energetic will; to wish and at the same time propose to try to realize the wish; to resolve; used also (but much less often) of passive willingness.

desiderare: earnestly (or uneasily) wish for an absent object; to long for.

cupere expresses an impetuous, passionate desire; (but also sometimes a moral feeling that seeks not one's own pleasure, but the good of others).

avere (cf. *avidus*) is like *cupere*, but indicates more an excited, passionate desire; to crave.

{ **expetere** denotes an earnest, conscious striving after an object.
appetere denotes a blind, instinctive striving for.

WITNESS.

testis: one who testifies, gives evidence.

arbiter: an eye-witness, who observes or overhears something and who can thus become a *testis*.

WOMAN.

femina has a reference only to sex; opposite to *mas*. (This word alone is applicable to animals also.)

muller: as having the character of a woman, i.e. a "weaker vessel" than the opposite, *vir*.

{ **uxor** } wife, with reference to the married state; oppo-
 { **coniunx** } site to *maritus*.

matrona: a married woman, with the secondary idea of dignity and nobility.

WORD.

vox: every sound of the voice, articulate or inarticulate; then, every verbal utterance, capable of conveying thought.

vocabulum: a word as a part of speech; vocable. (Cp. Ger. (pl.) *Wörter*, not *Worte*.)

verbum: a single word but with reference to connected thought. (Cp. Ger. *Worte*, not *Wörter*.) So *verbum* = *proverbium*.

dictum: a clever, witty saying; a jest, joke.

WORLD.

mundus: the ordered universe — *κόσμος*.

orbis terrarum: the earth; the world in which we live.

N. B. Guard against using either of these words in translating such peculiar idioms as "where in the world?" = *ubi terrarum*; "who in the world?" = *quis tandem*; "the wickedest man in the world" = *omnium accleratissimus*, etc.

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